

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2209.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1870.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

EVENING LECTURES to WORKING MEN.

—ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, Jermyn-street.
The FOURTH COURSE of this Session, consisting of SIX LECTURES on LIGHT, by Professor GUTHRIE, B.A. Ph.D., will be commenced on SATURDAY, the 26th of March, at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained, by Working Men only, on Monday Evening, the 28th of February, from 7 o'clock, upon payment of a Registration-fee of 6d. for the whole Course.
N.B.—Only one Ticket can be issued to each Applicant, who is requested to bring his name, address, and occupation written on a piece of paper, for which the Ticket will be exchanged.
TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

LONDON INSTITUTION.

SWINEY LECTURES on GEOLOGY for 1870.
With the approval of the Trustees of the British Museum, this Course will be delivered at the LONDON INSTITUTION, by DR. CORBOLD, F.R.S., on THURSDAYS, March 10th, 24th, 31st; April 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; May 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; June 2nd; each Lecture commencing at Half-past Seven o'clock. Admission free.
By order, THOMAS PIPER, Hon. Sec.

BY ORDER of the TRUSTEES of the SOANE MUSEUM.—The MUSEUM, 13, Lincoln's Inn-fields, will be OPEN this Season on the WEDNESDAY in each week in the Months of February, March, July and August; and on the Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays in April, May and June.—Cards of Admission to be obtained at the Museum.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY of LONDON,

4, ST. MARTIN'S-PLACE, Trafalgar-square.
TUESDAY, March 1, at 8 P.M. Paper to be read: 'Circassian Slaves and the Sultan's Harem,' by Major Frederick Millingen, F.R.G.S.
J. FRED. COLLINGWOOD, Secretary.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The Examination of Candidates for the Society's Prizes will take place in the week commencing TUESDAY, April 20, 1870. The age of Candidates must not be above 21 years on the 31st of March. Copies of the Form required to be sent in by the 31st of March may be had on application to H. M. JENKINS, Sec., 19, Hanover-square, London, W.

ROYAL SOCIETY of ARTISTS, BIRMINGHAM.

President—Sir FRANCIS GRANT, P.R.A.
Vice-President—Mr. PETER HOLLINS.
Treasurer—Mr. F. H. HENSHAW.
DRAWINGS intended for the ensuing SPRING EXHIBITION of WATER COLOURS will be received by the Society's Agent, Mr. JAMES BOURLET, of 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital (subject to the usual conditions), on TUESDAY, MARCH 29, NEXT, the 1st and 2nd days of March, or can be forwarded direct to Birmingham, to arrive on the same days.
Feb. 26, 1870. ALLEN E. EVERITT, Hon. Sec.

THE ALLIED UNIVERSITIES CLUB,

19, GRAFTON-STREET, PICCADILLY.
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It being a Proprietary Club, no pecuniary liability attaches to any of the Members.
The premises are admirably situated, commanding a view of the whole of Albemarle-street and St. James's-street, and contain ample accommodation for a Morning and Reading Room, a Dining Room, a Billiard Room, Card Rooms, &c. The internal arrangements of the Club are under the management of a Committee.
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The Annual Subscription is Five Guineas.
Forms of application for admission amongst the first two hundred Members can be obtained from the Secretary.

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QUEEN'S COLLEGE,

43 and 45, HARLEY-STREET, W.
The HALF-TERM for the College and School will begin on MONDAY, the 28th inst.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

TUESDAY EVENING LECTURES.
The THIRD LECTURE of the Series will be delivered on MARCH 3, at 8.30, by Professor BEELEY, M.A. Subject: 'Louis Napoleon.'
The subsequent Lectures will be as follows:—
Fourth Lecture, April 12, by Professor G. C. Foster, F.R.S. Subject: 'The Mutual Convertibility of Mechanical and Electrical Energy.'
Fifth Lecture, May 10, by E. J. Forster, Esq. A.B.A. Subject: 'Medicine and Society.'
Sixth Lecture, June 14, by Professor C. Cassal. Subject: 'French Literature and Liberty.' (This Lecture will be delivered in French.)
Tickets, which are transferable, and will admit either Ladies or Gentlemen, may be obtained at the Office of the College. Price, for the Course, 10s. 6d.; for a single Lecture, 2s. 6d. The proceeds will be paid over to the fund now being raised for erecting the south wing of the College.
JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.

MATRICULATION.—UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

EARLY in MARCH, at CHAMBERS, near REGENT-CIRCUS, an EVENING CLASS will meet to read for the JUNE Examination, under the direction of a Graduate of the University (E.A., with Honours, and LL.B.). Terms moderate.—Address LL.B., 35, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, W.

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February, 1870.

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A LADY, Professor of Music and Singing, who has had many years' experience in TUITION, wishes to meet with PUPILS in SCHOOLS or PRIVATE FAMILIES. Terms moderate. References of the highest character.—Address F. L. MEARS, Adams & Francis, 50, Fleet-street, E.C.

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NOTICE.—The GARDENERS' CHRONICLE and AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE will, on and after March 4, be published on FRIDAY, at 2 P.M., instead of Saturday as hitherto. Advertisements for the Current Week must reach the Office NOT LATER than THURSDAY MORNING.—Published by WILLIAM RICHARDS, 41, Wellington-street, Strand, London. 5d. (and 6d. stamped).

ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.—Professor Pepper on the last New and Wonderful Ghost Effects and other Optical Resources of the POLYTECHNIC.—The Romantic Tale of Rip Van Winkle, with extraordinary Diorama and Spectral Scenes, is narrated by Mr. Artia.—Professor Pepper's Annual Course, 'On Astronomy and Spectrum Analysis,' Wednesdays at 7.30 and Saturdays at 3, during Lent, at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

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MONOGRAMS.—The STATIONERY COMPANY'S CATALOGUE and SPECIMENS of their Stationery and Office STATIONERY, post free.—British and Foreign Stationery Company, 8, 10 and 12, Gutterick-street, Coventry.

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THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

MARCH Number of
 Edited by JOHN MORLEY.
 Contents.
 HEINRICH HEINE'S LAST POEMS AND THOUGHTS. By the Hon. Robert Lytton.
 MISCHIEVOUS ACTIVITY. By J. W. S. Wyllie.
 ESTATES OF ENDOWMENTS. By Thomas Hare.
 FREEMAN'S HISTORY OF THE NORMAN CONQUEST. By G. W. Cox.
 NOTES ON ALBERT DÜRER. By Sidney Colvin.
 THE WOMAN OF BUSINESS. By Marmion Savage.
 A SHORT LETTER TO SOME LADIES. By the Editor.
 Office: 193, Piccadilly (Chapman & Hall).

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,

for MARCH, 1870. No. DCLIII. Price 2s. 6d.
 Contents.
 JOHN. Part V.
 MISS AUSTEN AND MISS MITFORD.
 THE ANTAGONISM OF RACE AND COLOUR.
 EARL'S DENE. Part V.
 THE OPENING OF THE SUEZ CANAL. Part III.
 IN FEBRUARY.
 CORNELIUS O'DOWD.
 Reconstructing the Edifice.
 THE PASSION-PLAY IN THE HIGHLANDS OF BAVARIA.
 W. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

THE TEMPLE BAR MAGAZINE, for MARCH.

Contents.
 1. RED AS A ROSE IS SHE. By the Author of 'Cometh up as a Flower.' (Conclusion.)
 2. THE DANISH NATIONAL CHARACTER.
 3. A ROMAN STORY.
 4. RECOLLECTIONS OF HARROW. By the Rev. Francis Trench.
 5. THE DOG. From the Russian of Turgenev.
 6. HOW WE TOOK A FARM, AND THE RESULT.
 7. MARCH WILD FLOWERS.
 8. ON THE ORIGIN OF THE PAPAL POWER.
 9. PRECIOUS POLL.
 10. A RACE FOR A WIFE. By the Author of 'Breezie Langton.'
 Chap. 3.—A Training-ground at Daybreak.
 " 9.—The Betrothal.
 " 10.—The Search for the Deed.
 Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE, for MARCH.

Ready this day, One Shilling, No. 123,
 MARCH. With Illustrations by Robert Barnes and George Du Maurier.
 Contents.
 PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE. (With an Illustration.)
 Chapters XXXIII.—XXXVII.
 OUR RULERS—PUBLIC OPINION.
 SHAMROCKIANA.
 Chap. 8.—The Decline of Irishmen.
 " 7.—The Last of the Great Ones.
 " 8.—The O'Connell Era.
 " 9.—O'Connell's Contemporaries.
 CHARLES KIRKPATRICK SHARPE.
 THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK.
 "AFTER MANY DAYS." By Philip Bourke Marston.
 LA BRUYERE.
 AGAINST TIME. (With an Illustration.)
 Chap. 10.—Barrington fallen on his Feet.
 " 17.—Mr. Hemphill in Society.
 " 18.—Mr. Hooker "en Retraite."
 " 19.—Kiloden.
 Smith, Elder & Co. 15, Waterloo-place.

THE ART JOURNAL,

On Tuesday will be published,
 For MARCH. Price 2s. 6d.
 LITH ENGRAVINGS.
 1. MY LADY'S PAGE IN DISGRACE, after H. S. Marks.
 2. NORHAM CASTLE, after J. M. W. Turner, R.A.
 3. DINAH CONSOLING HETTY IN PRISON, from the Group of Sculpture by F. J. Williamson.
 LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS.
 BRITISH ARTISTS: their Style and Character.—Erskine Nicol, R.S.A. By James Dafforne. Illustrated.
 VISITS TO PRIVATE GALLERIES. The Collection of W. Cottrill, Esq.
 RECENT DISCOVERIES OF DIAMONDS.
 SUGGESTIVE SELECTIONS FROM THE OLD MASTERS. Illustrated.
 CELEBRATED CHURCHES OF EUROPE. No. III. Canterbury Cathedral. No. IV. St. Ouen, Rouen. By James Dafforne. Illustrated.
 With numerous other Papers on Current Art Topics.
 London: Virtue & Co. Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row.

BEST OF EVERYTHING.

NEW WORK, BY THE AUTHOR OF 'ENQUIRE WITHIN.'
 On Tuesday, 1st March, 1870, Part I., price Two-pence, of
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 W. Kent & Co., 23, 51, and 52, Paternoster-row.

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On Tuesday next, March 1st, will be published, price 2s. 6d., the Third Number of a New Series of
FRASER'S MAGAZINE. Edited by J. A. FROUDE, M.A.

Contents.
 Reciprocal Duties of State and Subject. By the Editor.
 On Dust and Disease. By Professor Tyndall.
 The Broad Church. By Leslie Stephen.
 Faraday.
 Ancient and Medieval India. By Frances Power Cobbe.
 To Theodora. By William Allingham.
 Rabelais and the Renaissance.
 Practical Working of the Ballot in the United States. By J. T. Moore.
 Another Paper on Convent Life. By an Irish Catholic.
 Jabez Oliphant; or, the Modern Prince. Conclusion.
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LONDON SOCIETY, for MARCH.

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 MEALS FOR THE MILLION.
 SELECTIONS FROM ARTISTS' SKETCH-BOOKS.
 On and Off the Stage. By Gordon Thomson.
 The Coming Season. By Alfred Thompson.
 London Silhouettes. By William Brunton.
 LUNCHEON BARS.
 RIDDLES OF LOVE. (Illustrated by Adelaide Claxton).
 WHAT SONG SHALL IT BE? (Illustrated by H. Paterson).
 LADIES IN THE TEMPLE.
 COLLEGE FRIENDS. By the Author of 'The Harvest of a Quiet Eye.'
 THE PICCADILLY PAPERS. By a Peripatetic.
 STUDIES FROM LIFE at the COURT OF ST. JAMES'S. Drawn by the late George H. Thomas. Engraved by W. L. Thomas.
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NOTES AND QUERIES.

Monthly Part for FEBRUARY now ready, price 1s. 4d.
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 Reginald Cardinal Pole—Names of Scottish Martyrs—Messenger's Negotiations—unpowder Plot—Warin the Bald—Prime Minister—Queen Anne's Medals.
 BIOGRAPHY. Humphrey Wanley—Cocker's Farewell to Brandy—Ebenzer Jones—William Lauder—Henry Crabb Robinson.
 BIBLIOGRAPHY and LITERARY HISTORY.
 Junius and Whittle—Charles Dibdin's MSS.—Dates of Defoe's Publications—New Edition of Shelley—Defoe's Mercurius Politicus—Foxe's Martyrologist—Hungerford Missal—Greek Printing.

BALLADS AND OLD POETRY.

The Irishman's Journey to Town—Valentines of Last Century—The San Greal.
 FINE ARTS. Portraits of Goethe—Raphael's Death of Abel—Early Spanish Picture—Gallery of Comicalities—Sebastian del Piombo and the Fly.
 TOPOGRAPHY. Garrison Chapel, Portsmouth—Old Westminster—Rock Basins—Canons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Designation of Chief Justices—Torture at Nuremberg—Pantomime Characters—Useless Monks doomed to Death—Armorial Book Plates—Masons' Guild Marks—Origin of the Basques—The Guillotine.
 W. G. Smith, 43, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.; and by order of all Booksellers and News-men.

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Edited by WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S. &c.
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THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS,
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 February 26th (This Day) contains the following ILLUSTRATIONS—
 THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE—Scene in Court.
 PORTRAIT OF LORD PENZANCE.
 DR. DEANE, Q.C.
 SERJEANT BALLANTINE.
 WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.
 PORTRAIT OF MR. MORLEY, M.P. for Bristol.
 MRS. GLADSTONE.
 THE FASHIONS.
 AND THREE INTERESTING ART PICTURES.
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FOR THE FUTURE OF THE PAPAL CHURCH.

In EUROPE read the Chapter on 'Church and State' in 'THE UNIVERSAL CHURCH,' page 384, &c. See also pages 36–44, &c. Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row, London.

THE COURT CIRCULAR AND COURT NEWS

(the only authentic Weekly Chronicle and Record of the movements of the Court and Aristocracy) has just been purchased by a New Proprietor. A SPECIAL DRAWING-ROOM NUMBER will be published THIS DAY, February 26th, wherein an elaborate account of Fashions and Dresses will be given. Also the usual Weekly Articles by Mr. Edmund Yates and Our Special Paris Correspondent. Subscription, One Guinea per annum, post free. Office: 9, Southampton-street, Strand.

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Contents of MARCH Part.—Price 7d.
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 A Deserving Reprint.
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 Art in Difficulties.
 The Acclimatization of the Yak.
 A National Wrong.
 Waiting in the Church. In Three Parts.
 Hereditary Talent.
 Letter-Half Barter.
 Waifs and Strays.
 The Holy Grail, and other Poems.
 Across the Walnuts and the Wine.
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LITERATURE

A Collection of Curious and Interesting Epitaphs copied from the Monuments of Distinguished and Noted Characters in the Ancient Church and Burial-Grounds of St. Pancras, Middlesex. By Frederick Teague Cansick. (J. R. Smith.)

SEVEN hundred years ago,—something more or less,—on one of the pleasantest of the heights north of London,—on the spot where Stukeley found a Roman camp, and called it *Cæsar's*,—there was, and indeed there still is, a manor belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The scattered population of that half-wild, half-rural, and picturesque locality must have been surprised when they saw one of the prettiest, simplest and smallest of churches in course of erection for their use, in the meadows, called after it, of St. Pancras. Meadows they remained for many years, and the church was a landmark in the midst, to which people could point from the fields and gardens north of Cheapside. St. Pancras-in-the-Fields was what it called itself for many a century, and when Henry Tudor was king, the church and fields were still far from the busy world. Norden described the little belfried church, at the close of the sixteenth century, as "standing utterly forsaken, old and weather-beaten, which for the antiquity thereof is thought not to yield to St. Paul's in London. Folks from the hamlet of Kentish Town now and then visit it, but not often, having a chapel of their own. When, however, they have a corpse to be interred, they are forced to leave the same within this forsaken church or churchyard, where it resteth as secure against the day of resurrection as if it lay in stately St. Paul's." The words quoted by Mr. Cansick are only an abridgment of what Norden wrote, about what he saw of "forsakenness," and the whole is to be taken with a due sense of its meaning. "Brother Kemp," says Nash, in his 'Almond for a Parrot' (*temp.* Queen Elizabeth), "as many All hails! to thy person as there be haycocks in July at Pancridge." We may add, that when Queen Street, St. Giles's, was built "in the fields," in 1629, there were houses on the south side only, and one of the advantages of these fashionable mansions was, that a gentleman might sit at an upper window and see the haycocks in the meadows of St. Pancras. It was then, and long after, a fashion for people who had carriages to drive on Sundays, after sermon, to and through the fields beyond Pancras. The little church too was the most popular church for marriages, especially for couples who lacked leisure or patience for a solemn ceremony. Congreve has illustrated this in his 'Way of the World,' where Mirabel's valet says—

"Sir, there's such coupling at Pancras that they stood behind one another as 'twere in a country dance. Ours was the last couple to lead up; and no hopes appearing of despatch, besides the parson growing hoarse, we were afraid his lungs would have failed before it came to our turn, so we drove round to Duke's Place, and there they were rivetted in a trice."

Some few years previously, no parishioners had protested more lustily against being assessed for ship-money than those of St. Pancras. "Ninety pounds!" they exclaimed,

"where are we rack-rented tenants to get it, who only the other day had to raise 40*l.* for the poor who had been visited by the plague?"—"You have 1,900 acres among you," said the sheriff. "Aye," replied the parishioners, "and there are 200 in the King's possession upon which nothing is levied at all!" Among these acres was Caen Wood, which had belonged to no less a person than John Bill, the King's printer. There was then an "ignorant impatience of taxation." Worme, the rector in Charles the First's days, was probably reluctant enough to contribute 4*l.* (for St. Pancras and his other church, St. Michael Royal) towards keeping St. Paul's in repair, but he was allowed four years to pay it in.

Forty years ago people were being warned that if they wanted to see the last remains of the Brill, as "Cæsar's Camp" was popularly called, they had better make haste, as the builders were about the place, and antiquity and rurality alike were sure to disappear before them. Little more than a score of years ago there were meadows there still, but it was an evil sign when, in 1847, Gough took the old church pretty well to pieces, as if to make it fit for the London company that was assembling round it, and closing it in. The present church, however, contains all of the old edifice, with additions; but alas for the meadows! The neighbourhood is emphatically a "nasty" neighbourhood. The railroad has dashed through the ancient churchyard, and the graves and tombs are all huddled together. Mr. Cansick has played Old Mortality in this confusion. He has not renewed the inscriptions, but he has copied the most remarkable, and has overlooked a few that deserved a place in his collection. English epitaphs are generally remarkable for one of two things—the complacency with which the dead speak of themselves, and the spite with which the living are told that they will have to lie in the grave too: "My turn to-day; thine to-morrow," is not meant as a joyous message; it is a bitter declaration that the reader will soon be as badly off as he on whose tomb the words are written. Examples are not wanting in St. Pancras, mingled with quaint descriptions. Of the latter sort is "A Memorial of Daniel Clarke who left this life most comfortable the last of June, 1626," which was a cheery thing for a man of fourscore to do. Again, there is quaintness and a touch of sadness in the epitaph on Anne and Isabel, daughters of Sir Valentine Brown. They are described as "both Maids above the age of fivescore years." A Mr. Denis Molony lies under a rather arrogant certificate of "having always lived faithful to God!" Some sleepers are even in their death-dreams fond of being descended from some ancient family of eminence, reminding one of the fair dame who was "niece to Lady Jones; and of such is the kingdom of Heaven." It is recorded among the merits of one of the noble Arundels that he was "an exact paymaster," which was perhaps a rare character among his class in the first half of the last century. One lady is described as being "niece to the Viscountess Avonmore," which was but a poor boast if the story be true that the founder of the line kept a butcher's shop in county Limerick and married a cook. But people are proud, or made to appear so, of very curious matters. Here is mention of a lady who "died of a dropsy at Tunbridge Wells, which she laboured under nearly two

years with the greatest fortitude." This, however, is as nothing compared with Dame Mary Page, on whose tomb, in Bunhill Fields, it is chronicled that "In 67 months she was tapped 66 times, and had taken away 240 gallons of water, without even repining at her case, or ever fearing its operation." There is nothing like this among the dead in Cæsar's camp, where, nevertheless, invidious comparisons are made. One uneasy Commoner seems to feel that if he lies among nobles he is perhaps even better than they: "William Rutherford, 30 years Housekeeper in this parish. . . . An honest, sober, steady man. Boast more, ye great ones, if you can." In another case, there is an appeal to parents, in which the "sancta simplicitas" is most quaintly illustrated. "Here lies the Body of the first-born son of Mr. and Mrs. . . . Still born. Oh! you who know what the affection of parents is, Pity the unhappy Mr. and Mrs. . . . who will regret all their life the loss of their first-born child." This can only be paralleled by an epitaph on a wife, at losing whom the husband remarks "I am left (think, reader) alone." A woman, with more sense than this widower, says "In this world I have strove to do my best," the grammar, if not the spirit, of which may reasonably offend Mr. John Walker, the author of the Pronouncing Dictionary, who lies not far off. The quaintest of all the epitaphs in Pancras Churchyard has, we suppose, disappeared (the railway scattered many graves and shattered many bones that had long lain in peace) or Mr. Cansick would have given it. It deserves preservation:—

Underneath this stone doth lyo
The body of Mr. Humphrie
Jones, who was of late
By trade a tin plate
Worker in Barbicanne,
Well known to be a good man
By all his friends and neighbours too,
And paid every bodie their due.
He dyed in the year 1737,
Aug. 4th, aged 80, his soule we hope's in Heaven!

Simple truths are best told in simple terms; but even then they may lose most of their dignity, as in the epitaph on Mr. Humphrey Jones. As a sample of how dignity and simplicity may sustain one another, we know of none superior to Crashaw's epitaph upon Mr. Ashton, a "conformable citizen" and a "truly honest man":—

One whose conscience was a thing
That troubled neither church nor king;
One of those few that in this town
Honour all preachers; hear their own.
Sermons he heard, yet not so many
As left no time to practise any;
He heard them reverently, and then
His practice preached them o'er again.

There are few inscriptions so good as the above in St. Pancras Churchyard. Two or three, in testimony of the quality of wives, have a touch of tenderness in them; and, in cases where the wives themselves seem to speak from the grave, there is no trace of the sentiment expressed by Heloise:—"What dust we doat on, when 'tis man we love." In one grave lies Samuel Cooper, "Una cum charissimâ conjugè Christianâ." The epitaph of Cooper, "the Miniature Vandyck," who painted Cromwell in a way worthy of Vandyck, is highly pitched, as the greatest of painters, most polished of gentlemen and among the best endowed of scholars; his knowledge of many languages being duly recorded. Woollett, the celebrated engraver (*ob.* 1785), has a mean

stone to his memory, on which a commentator once wrote with a pencil,—

Here Woollett rests, expecting to be saved;
He graved well, but is not well engraved.

Among others who rest here may be named Ned Ward, (whose 'London Spy,' coarse as it is, gives pictures of the London of his time which can nowhere else be seen,) and the Jacobite author, Bevil Higgins, who attacked Bishop Burnet. We come upon musical memories again at the grave of Stephen Paxton, who, with his brother William, composed many fine part-songs, one of which is 'Breathe soft, ye winds'; and close at hand is John Danby, among whose imperishable glees may be reckoned 'When Sappho tuned' and 'Shepherds, I have lost my love.' There is in Wolverhampton old Church an epitaph which notices how exquisitely he who is below it once played on the violoncello. We may therefore fairly chronicle the fact, that he who brought that instrument into fashion in England, Pietro Pasqualino, is buried at St. Pancras. There are, besides, the graves of some of the noblest members of old families, from the Abergavennys, boasting of royal blood, down to Barnaby Murphy, who, while he lies here, is careful to tell you that "all his ancestors are interred in the family vault at the Catholic Church of St. Canice, Kilkenny, Ireland." Of old French nobility and of the old French priesthood, to whom England afforded a refuge during the Revolution, there are many signs. Here, too, lie De Vergy, who made much noise in the last century when De Guerchy and the Chevalier d'Eon were at feud, and near him reposes D'Eon himself or herself, according to the visitor's way of thinking. Fozano, now forgotten, rests, where he asked to rest,—by the side of Paoli, who belongs to history; and the faithful Christopher Antoine lies at the feet of the mistress he served in poverty as in prosperity, the Comtesse de Gand. Of fidelity of service there are examples among the English. We remark the grave of a Mary Walker, who was "for upwards of thirty years a faithful servant in the workhouse of this parish," and "gained the respect of all who knew her." Mary Walker must have been one of those happy people who know how to make the best of both worlds. With them are painters who have painted royalty, and yet are not to be found in biographical dictionaries; and as if he would assert the "anch'io son pittore," Biaccio Manfredi describes himself as "Pittore da Modena," with the puzzling addition, "D. I. L. 102." Under simple initials rests the once noisy Obadiah Walker; near to him is his friend, Abraham Woodhead, who is said by some to have been the author of 'The Whole Duty of Man.' The stage yields only Dame Mary Slingsby, well known in Charles's time, and, we suppose, by marriage or otherwise, connected with the Scriven baronets, the line of whom became extinct only last year. More remarkable among women is Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, by the side of whose grave her daughter listened to the wooing of Shelley. If Jeremy Collier is undisturbed by such company, it is more than he would have been before his body was brought here. Some bodies have not remained. Jonathan Wild was not allowed to rest in his grave here above eight and forty hours after he was hanged. The public or the surgeons had him up and away, and he was never restored. On the other hand, Governor Wall

has been permitted to lie undisturbed in his unmarked grave; and a rather ostentatious epitaph is set up over Margaret, one of the four Scotch proto-radicals who were transported for fourteen years when active radicalism was a perilous profession; he was the only one who returned to find a grave so near his home. Nothing can be more depressing than the now miserable spot in which the tombs of these sleepers are tumbling against one another; but we see among them the grave of him who when living carried the lightest heart of any man of his day, the most charitable if not most orthodox of Roman Catholics, Father Arthur O'Leary. The idea that so many Romanists were buried here of late years because St. Pancras was the last of the old churches in which Mass was celebrated in England, is altogether unfounded. The place, however, is of great interest, and a visit to it should be made before what gives it interest is swept away for ever.

Ireland: Industrial, Political and Social.
By J. N. Murphy. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS might justly be entitled a handbook of Ireland for the use of members of parliament, public speakers and others. Mr. Murphy's opinions are usually not original; but he is an impartial and accurate compiler. His arrangement is excellent, his extracts are well chosen; he makes prominent the most important points, and admits nothing that is not to the point. The first half of the volume is a review of the resources and present condition of Ireland. Her mineral productions, manufactures and agriculture are described, and their actual state and capabilities discussed. The mineral wealth of Ireland is insignificant when compared with that of Great Britain, for the annual value of the minerals of Great Britain is more than 160 times that of the minerals of Ireland. Irish geology is as contradictory as the Irish nation is reputed to be: the mountain limestone lies beneath the plains; there are vast thicknesses of coal-measures which produce not one waggon-load of coal. The annual value of the coal and iron of Great Britain would pay the interest of the National Debt; the income of not a few English squires exceeds the annual value of the iron and coal of Ireland. Still, it is well to recollect that Ireland has her coal-pits, though they are small and few. The Lancashire operative, whom an excursion ticket enables to travel as far as the Giant's Causeway, if he seeks scenery and sea-breezes in a walk along the headlands of the Antrim coast, will come upon coal-workings that will astonish him by their poverty and their minuteness. The deep shafts, with their cages ascending and descending night and day, the great steam-engines, the long rows of waggons, the villages of miners,—all that in his native county he is accustomed to associate with the production of the most valuable of British minerals,—are absent, and he laughs when he is told that a few men whom he sees burrowing for a stony and poor-looking coal in ancient galleries at the foot of the lofty cliffs of Fair Head, are the establishment of the coal-mines of Ballycastle. The most important coal-field of Ireland is that of Kilkenny. A little lignite or wood-coal is obtained in Ulster; and almost the only omission in Mr. Murphy's book is that he forgets to mention the lignite mines of Killymurry, which for the last quarter of a century

or more have supplied the limekilns and flax-mills of the barony of Kilonway. But it is to the geologist rather than the capitalist that such tiny coal-fields are of interest.

Emerging from the mines, we come to the manufactures of Ireland. Of these, that of linen is by far the most important. The total value of Irish manufactures is estimated to be 16,000,000*l.*, and of this, 10,000,000*l.* represents the linen-manufacture; but it is almost confined to the province of Ulster. The linen trade has been the foundation of the growth of Belfast and of Lurgan, Lisburn, Coleraine, Ballymena and other smaller towns. From the year 1830 to the end of the Civil War in the United States this trade steadily progressed; but since that time it has, to some extent, decreased.

"The present position of the great staple trade of the country demands the most serious consideration. The acreable produce of the flax crop has very much declined, and has nearly reached that point at which it will cease to remunerate the grower at the price the manufacturer can afford to pay him. An increased growth of 20,000 tons outside of Ulster is required; in other words, an increased area of 160,000 acres annually devoted to the crop in Leinster, Munster and Connaught. This would be only 4½ per cent. of their total area under tillage, against 10½ per cent. in Ulster, it is true; but these provinces grew only 2,000 tons (on 14,224 acres) in 1868; and it is far from likely that the farmers of the South and West, holding their land on an annual tenancy, determinable by a six months' notice to quit, will extensively enter on the cultivation of a crop involving a nine years' rotation."

The mineral riches of Ireland are not worth mentioning; her manufactures, though her unlimited supply of water-power shows that they might be increased, are small; it is in her agricultural resources that her strength lies. The book before us contains the testimony of three skilled English agriculturists on the point, and each declares that the natural fertility of her soil is astonishing. It is a remarkable fact that lime, so important an element in farming, is at hand in every county. The unsettled state of the country has unfortunately prevented the development of these resources. Many lands are imperfectly drained and some not drained at all; manuring is stinted, and the produce is but a small share of what it ought to be. Mr. Murphy demonstrates that Ireland has lost, not gained, by the tremendous emigration of the last twenty years. He also shows the error of those who say that English capital is what is wanted in Ireland, and points out that the capital, in order to be of permanent use, must, and can, be made in the country itself.

The second half of his work is a summary of Irish history, beginning with a few pages on the ancient Irish civilization, and concluding with a description of the chief of the recent schemes for amending the land system. Mr. Murphy neither exaggerates the misdeeds of England, nor unfairly extols the Irish. Whoever reads his summary will obtain a knowledge of the leading facts.

Science and the Gospel; or, the Church and the Nations. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS book is issued under the auspices of the "Anglican and International Christian Moral Science Association," a body of which we have never heard before, but which has at any rate

saved us the trouble of criticizing its book. In the preface we are told that "this volume is intended to be the basis and symbol" of the Association; and further that the volume "clearly and ably discusses the chief catholic questions of the day," and that "upwards of one thousand pounds will have been spent in its origination (*sic*) and distribution." What the Association means by a symbol we do not know, but in a "prospectus" we are told that the book on which 1,000*l.* are to be spent is "a volume of nearly 600 pages, to be printed at the Oxford University Press—bound in cloth with gilt lettering, &c., and with beautifully engraved vignette by Jeans." The Essays, it is added, "are popular in style, exhaustive in treatment, evangelical in principle, and thoroughly catholic and practical in spirit and aim." When we looked to see who had the superintendence of this volume which unites so many excellencies, we hoped to find the name of Mr. Tupper: he is not of the number, but the chairman of the "adjudicators" of these Prize Essays is the only other person whom we should think suitable for the post, being the Dean of Canterbury. It was perhaps a disappointment to us that this volume, which is printed at the Oxford University Press, and is bound in cloth with gilt lettering, and is illustrated with a beautiful vignette, and which the secretary calls a "noble book," should be merely a collection of Prize Essays, even if the "prizes were adjudicated" by Dr. Alford; but we can scarcely be disappointed when we find that one of these Essays "popular in style, exhaustive in treatment, evangelical in principle," &c. is written "by a clergyman of the Church of England, another by a Presbyterian of the Church of Scotland, a third by a Congregationalist, and a fourth by a Baptist minister, while the responsible editor is a Wesleyan, and has been assisted in his duty by a minister of the Society of Friends, and one of the Methodist New Connexion"; while to crown our good fortune "the superintendence of the proofs has been undertaken by a Doubt's First-Classman at Oxford." We are so grateful to the Double-First that we do not stop to ask whether he may not be a disguised Positivist from Wadham, for he came to the rescue of the International Christians at a critical time, "one of the authors being resident in Russia, and another in Germany, and the editor sojourning in Rome." This dispersion in foreign parts we take as the "note" of an International Association; still, when we had duly weighed the word "sojourning," it relieved our mind. We were afraid at first the Wesleyan editor might be going to get converted by the Pope's Theologians, and perhaps the minister of the Society of Friends and the member of the Methodist New Connexion might have followed the example, so that the harmony of the "seven schools of ecclesiastical thought and evangelical Christianity represented and united in this production" would have been disturbed. We tremble to think what would have been the consequences. The three Rs, "Ritualism, Rationalism and Romanism," which the Secretary of the Association dreads, and all other evils that the International Christians intend to vanquish by spending 1,000*l.* on a volume printed at the Oxford University Press, bound in cloth with gilt lettering, and with beautifully engraved

vignette by Jeans, might have survived, and the dreadful picture might continue to be true which one of the essayists describes: "In the University of Cambridge moral philosophy is practically neglected, the occupant of its chair being the Professor of Casuistry! The main text-book at Oxford is Aristotle, the Ethics of a heathen philosopher who wrote before the advent of Our Saviour." We need not observe on the danger that threatens religion from Mr. Maurice's being a Cambridge Professor, nor on the profound knowledge of the University shown by the writer's remark. The grammar of this attack on "a heathen philosopher" is beyond us; but it is curious that the Aristotle, whose date has been approximately ascertained by a member of one of the "seven schools of ecclesiastical thought and evangelical Christianity," is quoted more than once in the Essays. References disappear as we get towards the end of the book; but the first essay deals largely in them. We are glad of it; for the way an author uses authorities is a tolerable index to his capacity. Our author does not disappoint us; he quotes Prof. Ritschl, M. Bungener, Mr. Bernard, and Mr. Gladstone, as all of apparently equal authority; and he heads his first chapter with a quotation from the 'Religion innerhalb der Grenzen der blossen Vernunft.' We presume the writer has never read Kant; he would scarcely quote him if he had.

Seriously speaking, we wonder that "the adjudicators" at least of these prizes do not see the evil done by a number of half-educated people who identify their own crude hypotheses with Christianity. Zeal, however well meaning, is no substitute for thought and culture. Christianity will eventually triumph over her opponents, although we may not identify them with the three "R's"; but not, we think, because of the aid of "the Anglican and International Christian Moral Science Association."

PROTOPLASM.

Protoplasm; or, Life, Force, and Matter. By Lionel S. Beale, M.B. (Churchill & Sons.)

As regards Protoplasm. By James Hutchinson Stirling. (Blackwood & Sons.)

No doubt most of our readers are already acquainted with a brilliant article of Professor Huxley's which appeared in the *Fortnightly Review* of February last, with the title 'On the Physical Basis of Life.' Being substantially a lecture which its author had delivered before a mixed audience at Edinburgh, it was written in a popular and somewhat defiant style, and abounded in those paradoxical assertions and bold illustrations to which popular lecturers habitually resort, and Professor Huxley even more than others. Dr. Beale's book is a reply to Professor Huxley's article; for though he has introduced occasional remarks upon other representatives of "the new school," it is plain that he regards Professor Huxley as his principal opponent. In some respects this is a good thing; in others it is to be deplored. We are glad of it, because Dr. Beale is thus led to concentrate his attack upon the point which has most interest both for the general reader and for the metaphysician. We regret it, inasmuch as a single combat is more apt than a *mêlée* to excite feelings of animosity, and thus Dr. Beale is sometimes betrayed into

a detailed and acrimonious criticism of words and phrases to the neglect of argument.

The first division of the work, entitled 'Physical Life and its Basis,' is purely controversial. It consists of chapters against 'Professor Owen's New Views,' 'Mr. Grove,' 'Professor Huxley,' 'Professor Huxley's Views as modified in 1869,' and 'Dr. Wallich.' The second division, 'Germinal or Living Matter, and Formed Matter,' contains a full account of Dr. Beale's own observations and theories of growth and vital movements, but does not bear directly upon the important issue above alluded to. The third and concluding chapter, headed 'Of Life,' recurs to it, being at once controversial and dogmatic, and contains a comprehensive summary of the arguments with which orthodox physiologists meet the speculations of innovators such as Professor Huxley.

Professor Huxley holds that there is one kind of matter which is common to all living things, vegetable as well as animal, so that their endless diversities are colligated by a physical as well as an ideal unity. This physical unity is threefold: it is a unity of power, or faculty, a unity of form, and a unity of substantial composition. To prove that there is a unity of faculties, he appeals to the fact that in the lowest organisms all parts perform all functions—those directed to the maintenance and development of the body, those which effect transitory changes in the relative position of parts of the system, and those which continue the species. As we rise in the scale of creation, as organisms become more complex, division of labour arises, and special functions are localized in special organs, until when we come to the highest developments we find that transitory changes in the relative position of parts, the results of muscular contraction, produce those manifestations of intellect and will which seemed to primitive observers so unlike the movements of the limbs that they attributed them to the action of a different entity. This hypothesis of the substantial similarity of the functions of all kinds of living matter manifestly accords with the theory of the development of species; and the opponents of that theory will probably, though not necessarily, refuse their assent to it; probably, because they are in general morbidly anxious to establish differences between man and the lower animals; not necessarily, as the admission that different animals have the same germinal structure does not necessitate the acceptance of the doctrine that one species is developed from another. These remarks, *mutatis mutandis*, apply also to the theory of the unity of forms and substances, which Professor Huxley seeks to establish by showing that to all appearance there is a general identity of structural units, these units consisting of protoplasm with a nucleus. In conclusion he describes the relation in which he supposes vital phenomena to stand to this physical basis of life, and as it is this part of his paper which the conservatives of science are most anxious to refute, we had better quote his own words:—

"Thus the matter of life, so far as we know it (and we have no right to speculate on any other), breaks up, in consequence of that continual death which is the condition of its manifesting vitality, into carbonic acid, water, and ammonia, which certainly possess no properties but those of ordinary matter. And out of these same forms of ordinary matter, and from none which are simpler, the vegetable world builds up all the protoplasm which

keeps the animal world agoing. Plants are the accumulators of the power which animals distribute and disperse. But it will be observed, that the existence of the matter of life depends on the pre-existence of certain compounds, namely, carbonic acid, water, and ammonia. Withdraw any one of these from the world and all vital phenomena come to an end. They are related to the protoplasm of the plant, as the protoplasm of the plant is to that of the animal. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen are all lifeless bodies. Of these, carbon and oxygen unite in certain proportions and under certain conditions to give rise to carbonic acid; hydrogen and oxygen produce water; nitrogen and hydrogen give rise to ammonia. These new compounds, like the elementary bodies of which they are composed, are lifeless. But when they are brought together, under certain conditions, they give rise to the still more complex body, protoplasm; and this protoplasm exhibits the phenomena of life. I see no break in this series of steps in molecular complication, and I am unable to understand why the language which is applicable to any one term of the series may not be used to any of the others. We think fit to call different kinds of matter carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen, and to speak of the various powers and activities of these substances as the properties of the matter of which they are composed. . . . Is the case in any way changed when carbonic acid, water and ammonia disappear, and in their place, under the influence of pre-existing living protoplasm, an equivalent weight of the matter of life makes its appearance? . . . What justification is there, then, for the assumption of the existence in the living matter of a something which has no representative or correlative in the not living matter which gave rise to it?"

In short, life is a property of a substance which may be called protoplasm, just as the phenomena exhibited by water are the properties of water: a theory which need not dismay the most orthodox, as the only belief with which it really interferes is that in a mysterious something called "vitality"; and why it should be an insult to "vitality" to class the phenomena of life with those of magnetism and electricity, we, like Prof. Huxley, are at a loss to discover.

Having thus recapitulated Prof. Huxley's argument, we may now proceed to consider Dr. Beale's reply. Unfortunately, Dr. Beale is by no means as good a controversialist as his opponent; and a certain want of precision in his statement of his views makes it difficult to determine his position exactly. We cannot find in any part of his second chapter—which, as we have said, contains an account of his own researches into the nature of vital movements—any refutation of the earlier part of Prof. Huxley's argument. On the contrary, he seems to allow that the most careful examination of minute organisms does not show any marked difference in the functions and processes performed by the protoplasm of different animals. Here is an admission which makes strongly in favour of Prof. Huxley:—

"However much organisms and tissues in their fully-formed state may vary as regards the character, properties and composition of the formed material, all were first in the condition of clear, transparent, structureless, formless, living matter."

So far it would appear that there is no real difference of opinion between Prof. Huxley and Dr. Beale. The real question at issue is that of the nature of the phenomena called *life*, which one holds to be a mysterious power introduced, we know not how, into masses of protoplasm, and leaving them, we know not why, after a period of more or less activity; the other a mere property of protoplasm exhi-

bited so long as the condition of the protoplasm continues to be favourable. The question may be regarded, after all, as one of words; but it is more important than most verbal disputes, inasmuch as the theory that matter and the vital principle are distinct entities underlies many of our popular beliefs and much of our terminology. We might, perhaps, give reasons for thinking that the belief in a future existence does not really require to be based upon the doctrine that the soul is distinct from the body: it is sufficient here to remark that many suppose the two theories to be connected, and that the former of them is so dear to most of us that we find it difficult to make any admission which may shake our confidence in its truth. Here it should be observed that the orthodox physiologist gives but an unsatisfactory account of his scientific creed if he does not explain how far he conceives the vital principle to be connected with the intellect, the emotions, and the will, and how he accounts for the effect which the outward frame evidently has upon the intellectual faculties. We imagine that Dr. Beale identifies the mind and the vital principle; otherwise he would hardly introduce the superfluous hypothesis that there are different kinds of vitality; that the vitality of a dog, for instance, differs from that of a man—an hypothesis which seems to require proof at least as much as the theory of his opponents.

"Of protoplasm," says Dr. Beale, "there are kinds innumerable. The constituent elements of the same particle of water may be separated and recombined again and again as many times as we please; but the elements of protoplasm once separated from one another, can never be combined again to form any kind of protoplasm. But further, every kind of protoplasm differs from every other kind most remarkably in the results of its living, one producing man, another dog, a third butterfly, a fourth amoeba, and so on. Now, what can be more absurd than to suggest that the properties of man, dog, butterfly and amoeba are due not to vitality, but to the constituent elements of their tissues? Do the properties of the elements of dog differ sufficiently from those of the elements of man, to account for the difference between dog and man? Have we not rather *identity of composition* in the living matter, and marvellous difference in the results of the vital actions? How, then, can the difference be due to the ordinary properties of the elements? Wonderful properties have indeed to be discovered in connexion with elements before we can refer the differences in property of living beings compounded of them to the properties of the elements themselves."

Surely Dr. Beale misunderstands the theory which he is endeavouring to refute. It is not supposed that it would be possible from a knowledge of the properties of the constituents of protoplasm to predict the properties of protoplasm itself: nor does Prof. Huxley hold (unless we are very much mistaken) that the "differences between dog and man" are due directly to a difference of protoplasm. It is quite conceivable that the differences of faculties in the various living creatures are due solely to difference of organization; and that difference of organization is due to the occasional modifications of protoplasm. The mechanician produces very various results out of the same materials by varying the structure of his machines: who can pretend to set a limit to the variety of the results which nature may produce out of the same elements by her various developments? "*Subtilitas nature sublimitatem artium multis partibus exsuperat.*"

We are inclined to believe that difference of organization with the further modifications due to habit and accidental circumstances, in other words, to the development of the individual, accounts amply for all differences of intelligence; and many who are not disposed to go as far as Prof. Huxley would, we think, in general admit that the vital principle of man does not differ from the vital principle of animals. It would appear that Dr. Beale on the contrary identifies life and intelligence, conceiving that protoplasm consists of certain constant elements inspired with different kinds of life by different kinds of vitality. This hypothesis (for it is only an hypothesis) has the advantage of falling in with popular prejudices and popular phraseology; but it would be difficult to allege any solid arguments for its truth. Dr. Beale's protest against Prof. Huxley's conclusion is in fact exceedingly unsatisfactory. In the first place, he mistakes the import and effect of the proposition, which does not in any way introduce a new conception of physiological modifications, but merely states that the vital principle, though differing in kind from electricity and other properties of matter, should be regarded as a property of matter, not as a separate entity. In the second place, we object to the analogies and sentimental appeals by which he supports his views. We submit that the following paragraph introduces topics which are unworthy of the present discussion:—

"And it would surely be more in accordance with the true spirit of science, at least while our knowledge remains very imperfect, to study still more carefully the phenomena of the simplest known forms of living matter than to affirm boastfully, that not only these phenomena but those manifested by the highest form living matter is known to take, undoubtedly, result from the influence of mere force which never made a brick or formed a wheel, but yet is held capable of constructing those most wonderful and most beautiful mechanisms which could never have been conceived by the most vivid imagination, but which are being revealed to us in new multitudes day by day in glorious perfection. Surely, these no more result from the fortuitous or force-impelled aggregation of atoms than pictures, statues, mills, or ships do."

Surely it is as much to be regretted when men of science discourage hypotheses, without which facts cannot be colligated, as when they elevate unverified hypotheses into laws. It is still more deplorable that they should endeavour to impede scientific inquiry by denouncing the speculations of their opponents as presumptuous assertions. Dr. Beale seems to think that the theory of protoplasm strikes at the root of religion; it may be that some of his opponents think so too; but there are others who hold with Mr. Mill that materialism "leaves the evidence for the existence of a God exactly as it was before," and that "it is as easy to conceive that a succession of feelings, a thread of consciousness, may be prolonged to eternity, as that a spiritual substance for ever continues to exist." Both parties have somewhat exaggerated the importance of the controversy. We conceive that Prof. Huxley thinks that the hypothesis is a tangible addition to our scientific knowledge, Dr. Beale that the acceptance of it would compel us to abandon several of our most cherished unscientific beliefs. Should it ever be verified we shall regard it as an important correction, not only of our popular nomenclature, but also of our classification of natural

phenomena. But Prof. Huxley himself points out a serious difficulty which interferes with the verification of the theory:—

"In perfect strictness (he says) it is true that chemical investigation can tell us little or nothing, directly, of the composition of living matter, inasmuch as such matter must needs die in the act of analysis,—and upon this very obvious ground objections, which, I confess, seem to me to be somewhat frivolous, have been raised to the drawing of any conclusions whatever respecting the composition of actually living matter, from that of the dead matter of life, which alone is accessible to us. But objectors of this class do not seem to reflect that it is also, in strictness, true that we know nothing about the composition of any body whatever, as it is."

Although the Professor stigmatizes the objection as a frivolous one, it must be acknowledged that the difficulty threatens to be insuperable. To all appearances the hypothesis must continue a mere hypothesis, at best incapable of being disproved. Had Dr. Beale contented himself with pointing out that in the face of this objection Prof. Huxley must not hope to verify the theory, we should have had small reason to complain of his argument. Perhaps in his second edition (which, we see, is already announced) he may address himself more particularly to this topic. For the present, we think that Prof. Huxley has the best of the argument.

Dr. J. H. Stirling's pamphlet, entitled 'As regards Protoplasm,' is a more satisfactory answer to Professor Huxley than Dr. Beale's book. In spite of occasional Germanisms, it is clearly and forcibly written, whilst it is distinguished by a fairness of statement and a moderation of tone which are rare in controversies of this sort. If Professor Huxley intended in his essay to propound a complete theory of the physical basis of life, the honours of the controversy must be adjudged to Dr. Stirling. Dr. Stirling holds that "we have a perfect warrant to assert the initial non-identity of protoplasm, and to insist on this: that, from the very earliest moment—even literally *ab ovo*—brain-cells only generate brain-cells, bone-cells bone-cells, and so on." He shows that *contractility*, which, according to Professor Huxley, is the characteristic and fundamental form of power, resides in substances which, so far from being identical, would appear to be essentially different. Against Professor Huxley's second proposition, that "all vital and intellectual functions are but the properties of the molecular disposition and changes of the material basis (protoplasm) of which the various animals and vegetables consist," he argues that it rests upon a chemical analogy, and that analogy, being never identity, is apt to betray. "The difference it hides may be essential, that is, while the likeness it shows may be inessential—so far as the conclusion is concerned," and that organized structure constitutes an essential difference between animate and inanimate nature. "The very protoplasm of the nettle-sting, with which Mr. Huxley begins, is already vitally organized, and in that organization as much superior to its own molecules as the steam-engine in its mechanism to its own wood and iron." He points to the impossibility of accounting, with our present knowledge, for the production of the initial cell, and for the development of the various organisms of the body. In this way he proves that Professor Huxley's theory falls short—far short—

of demonstration. If, however, Professor Huxley intends his theory to be viewed as a conjectural hypothesis, admitting that science is not yet sufficiently advanced to allow of an attempt to verify it, much of Dr. Stirling's argument must be regarded as a mere protest against the ambiguity of Professor Huxley's language; for it must be confessed that, as in the one case Professor Huxley's formal proof breaks down, in the other his phraseology is somewhat lax, and may, perhaps, lead the unwary to believe that much which in reality is only hypothetical has been accepted as certain by competent authorities. As an hypothesis, the theory of protoplasm is ingenious, and in our opinion valuable; but we fear that it will be long before science is in a position to verify, to rectify, or to disprove it. Science, if it cannot demonstrate its truth, cannot, on the other hand, establish, or even explain, the theory which Dr. Stirling propounds in the following sentences:—

"This universe is not an accidental cavity, in which an accidental dust has been accidentally swept into heaps for the accidental evolution of the majestic spectacle of organic and inorganic life. That majestic spectacle is a spectacle as plainly for the eye of reason as any diagram of the mathematician. That majestic spectacle could only have been constructed, was constructed, only in reason, for reason, and by reason. From beyond Orion and the Pleiades, across the green hem of earth, up to the imperial personality of man—all, the furthest, the dearest, the dustiest, is for fusion in the invisible point of the single *Ego*—which alone glorifies it. For the subject, and on the model of the subject, all is made."

THE ASHBURNHAM MANUSCRIPT.

Librorum Levitici et Numerorum Versio antiqua Italica e codice perantiquo in Bibliotheca Ashburnhamiense conservato, nunc primum typis edita. (Londini.)

THE origin of the most ancient Latin version sometimes called the old Italic or ante-Hieronymian, is lost in obscurity. We can only conjecture that it was made in Africa in the second century. The old Testament part of it was made from the Greek version; the New Testament from the original. Hence the chief value of the former consists in its relation to the text of the LXX. It is to be regretted, however, that so much has been lost, since mere fragments are all that remain, or at least all that is known. In publishing these, Blanchini, Sabatier, Thomasius, and more recently Federus, Münster, Vogel, and Ranke, are the chief names. By the labours of such scholars we are in possession of the Book of Esther, the poetical pieces in Exodus xv., Deut. xxxii. and 1 Samuel ii., a few psalms, with fragments of Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea, Habakkuk, Jonah, Amos, Micah, Joel, Daniel and the Proverbs of Solomon. Next to the great work of Sabatier, which needs to be sifted and corrected, the fragments deciphered and admirably edited by Ranke from the dispersed leaves of the codex Weingartensis are the most important contribution.

The volume placed at the head of this article has been printed at the expense of the Earl of Ashburnham, who possesses a library rich in precious and costly MSS. Among other treasures of which the public know little, this respected nobleman has in his great collection an ancient MS. containing such portions of the old Italic version as are now printed.

Leviticus and Numbers have been discovered nearly entire. The MS. has three columns in each page, and is of great antiquity, as far as we can judge from the fac-simile; it belongs, probably, to the sixth century. Unfortunately, the volume, which is beautifully printed, and evidently with much care, has no prolegomena; so that the precise age, character and condition of the MS. must be determined approximately by all who have not been favoured with an inspection of it. In the interests of sacred literature we tender our thanks to the noble Earl for his contribution. Scholars will make use of the work, and put it with those of Sabatier and Ranke: but it is desirable that a competent man should print all the fragments of the old Latin hitherto published, in one volume, either by themselves or side by side with the corresponding parts of Jerome's Latin and the original Greek, for at present they exist in a number of volumes, which few persons possess together. When a new critical edition of the Septuagint is undertaken, in a manner commensurate with its importance, and in a shape very different from the ponderous folios of Holmes and Parsons, these fragments will occupy an important place in the critical apparatus. Would that other portions were brought to light from the MS. treasures of old libraries which have not been thoroughly explored. We fear, however, that the largest portion of the venerable version is irrecoverably lost, because the later Latin of St. Jerome supplanted it. It could not long maintain its position beside the easier and more correct translation of one who could avail himself of the Hebrew original, and had the sanction of Damasus of Rome. Though the old African Latin it embodies is rough and uncouth, many of the Fathers used no other Bible.

The Administration of India, from 1859 to 1868: the First Ten Years of Administration under the Crown. By Iltudus Thomas Prichard, Barrister-at-Law. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE first ten years of the administration of India under the Crown have been as eventful as any decade in the history of that country. The period opened with the concluding campaigns of the great Mutiny, and when that convulsion ceased all things were made new. A new government, a re-organized army, a remodelled judicature, new taxes, new financial arrangements, vast agricultural changes and an immense influx of capital, so dizzied the observer that at the commencement of 1869 he could hardly recognize the India of 1857. Worthily to describe the events of such a period would overtax, it might be thought, the ablest writer. It is no small praise, then, when we say that Mr. Prichard has left few topics untouched, and is always clear, always interesting, and deserving attention, even in places where his information could not possibly be complete. He has written a book which will assist the student of Indian affairs, and save him the labour of innumerable references. We learn from the introductory remarks that the author has indeed enjoyed peculiar advantages in forming his judgment, "having, after passing many years in the service of Government, thrown aside his official character, and continued to reside in India in the pursuit of a profession which brought him necessarily into contact with native thought and feeling."

After expressing this opinion of the value of the book before us, it is only right to notice what we consider to be its defects. It fails, perhaps, in that very point in which the author imagines that it is strongest, by over-estimating unofficial and under-estimating official knowledge. "To most officials," the native mind is not "a sealed book." True, "the Asiatic is always on his guard—always wary"; but men of long official experience can read the native mind behind its mask, and detect the truth under manifold disguises. To officials of rank many sources of information are open, and by comparing one with the other, and by the detective faculty which springs from long practice, it is not so difficult to discover facts. Thus far as regards native testimony; but in matters of State policy, in the great operations of war, the official judgment far transcends the unofficial. Let us take, as an instance of this, the first position which Mr. Prichard arraigns—the decision of the Government. According to him, the real hero of the Indian Mutiny campaigns was not Sir Henry Havelock, or General Outram, or General Nicholson or Lord Clyde, but Sir Hugh Rose. "Official jealousy," we are told, "threw into the shade what was undoubtedly one of the most brilliant achievements that the military history of any country, in ancient or modern times, has recorded." We are far from wishing to detract from the merit of Sir Hugh Rose; but we are sure that the victories of Delhi and Lakhnau rank before all others,—that no commander exceeded Nicholson and Outram "in energy and unflinching determination," nor Lord Clyde "in genius, tact and judgment."

But it is in his character of Lord Lawrence that Mr. Prichard displays his weak points most prominently. There may be, perhaps, "many who think that the late Viceroy's name would have held a higher place in the estimation of posterity had he not been called upon to assume the Government of India," but those many are the ill-informed. Those best acquainted with facts will, we are sure, acknowledge that the higher Lord Lawrence rose in power the more he displayed the qualities of a true statesman, and that the continual exercise of a prudent economy and a wise neutrality during half a decade was a rarer and more valuable merit than even the energy and unflinching determination displayed at the outbreak of the Mutiny. The allegation that it was a secret jealousy of the introduction of so many Englishmen into India which led Lord Lawrence to oppose the extension of railways is, we believe, flagrantly unjust; and though we assent to the statement of the advantages of the Lahore and Peshawar line, we cannot but admit that it was prudent for financial reasons to suspend its completion. It must be added that Mr. Prichard quite overlooks two additions made by Lord Lawrence to Indian State maxims, that irrigation works outweigh even railroads in importance, and that remunerative public works should be carried on by Government. Lastly, the idea that in settling the land revenue question the late Viceroy was influenced by the wish to be reputed a great revenue authority, springs from an entire ignorance of the Lawrence character, which is well summed up in the famous epitaph, "Here lies Henry Lawrence, who tried to do his duty!" The spirit that animated one brother still animates the other.

In some of his lighter strictures on other men of mark Mr. Prichard is not only more accurate, but sometimes very amusing. His critique on the despatches of a late Indian Finance Minister is of this nature:—

"How he maintained his own opinion against the opposition of Sir Charles Wood is well known, and the gravity of the Council must have been a little moved as Mr. Laing's lively imagination pictured to them the deficit under characters almost as numerous and diversified as the representation, of a showman. First of all it was a 'yawning pit, deep and wide,' on the edge of which 'there was no chance of craning, no time to look to the right or left, for the exhausted cash balances, hungry and inexorable, were howling in their rear. To stick the spurs well in and go straight at it was the only plan.' Then his metaphor takes a leap wider even than across the chasm, and five minutes afterwards the deficit is represented as a pugilist. 'After having fought so many, and I fear such weary rounds with the huge bully Deficit, we shall not let him claim a cross, or call it a drawn battle. If so, in the language of the ring, let us go in and finish.' Another touch of the wand, and in deference to the audience, who were more accustomed to tiger-shooting than the 'language of the ring,' the deficit is a 'tremendous tiger,' which had 'given them such a fright.' 'Let us pour a parting shot into his carcase, and so finish him off effectually.' Another wave of the magic wand, and he is at a game of chess with the yawning chasm, the big bully, and the tiger; and he asks, 'Is it to be a drawn battle after all, or a stalemate, when we thought the next move would win the game?' Again the scene changes, and we have the yawning chasm, the big bully, the tiger, and the chess-player represented as a dangerous headland stretching out into the sea, beaten by surging waves, and the Finance Minister wants but half a million 'to weather it and get into smooth water.' And lastly, the changing Proteus assumes the form of a hobgoblin sitting on the shoulders of the Council, and the speaker rejoices in having conjured away 'the spectre which rode upon them like the grim nightmare or hag of the old Norse saga.'"

But it is time now to notice the arrangement of subjects in these volumes, and then to say a word on one or two of the most important. The first volume contains "a rapid survey of the principal occurrences as they took place in the order of time"; the second, dissertations on the principal subjects. Apropos of this second part, we may mention that in the description of it in the Introduction the chapters are noticed out of their order in a way which is confusing and unnecessary. On the whole, we think this arrangement faulty. It gives a sketchy character to the first volume, and renders it less easy to imprint the second on the memory.

And now a word about finance: and first as to the opium tax, of which Mr. Prichard seems inclined to be the apologist. We demur to the statement that as many people die of sherry and port as of opium. When an Emperor of China sets the fashion of dying of it, in spite of all the edicts and enactments against it, we may be sure that opium-eating is pretty widely spread among the immense population of the Chinese. But it is as common in the Malay Archipelago and in parts of India also. It has destroyed the fine qualities of the Rájpút race. It is vain to pretend the tax is not precarious. The culture of the plant is rapidly spreading in China; and if the product there is not equal to the Indian, the opium of Persia bids fair to be a more formidable rival. It is high time that Indian financiers looked to this matter. Mr. Prichard is not an admirer of the income-tax

in India, and looks upon its introduction as a very questionable measure. In fact, he cites this measure as an illustration of failure in finance, owing to its being opposed to the whole social economy of the Indian people. He forgets, however, that there are two strong arguments for its adoption—the frugality and laziness of the race. A great revenue will never be raised by indirect taxes from people who lay out next to nothing on clothes, food, carriage or luxuries, and who like to pass the day in chattering or slumbering. A direct tax forces them to work; and when they have begun to work hard they will require to spend money on comforts and enjoyments that sleepers can do without.

On the subject of the Army Amalgamation we are in accord with the author. The abolition of a local European force was a blunder that might even now be remedied. The subject is too long and intricate to be properly discussed here, but any one who will take the trouble to read the Minutes of Lord Lawrence, Sir H. Durand, Captain Eastwick and Sir J. Outram will see how completely the reasoning of those officers has been justified. We will quote only a few lines as a specimen, and they are from the pen of Outram: "I augur the worst consequences to India from the change. The tie will be dissolved which bound the officers of the Indian army to this country, who had nothing to look forward to but passing the whole period of their service in India, and therefore regarded it as their home, and were contented to stay, and took interest in the people. Now, all will come to India with hope of soon exchanging for home service; those who can get away, flying from the country on the first opportunity, and those who cannot do so feeling their forced sojourn in India a hateful banishment."

Before concluding, we must draw the author's attention to the systematic mis-spelling of certain English officers' names. "Harrington" should be Harington, and "Melville," Melvill throughout. There are other errors, such as "Malcolm Perth," at page 305, vol. ii., for Malcolm Peth.

A Dictionary of the English Language. By R. G. Latham, M.A. M.D. Founded on that of Dr. Samuel Johnson as edited by the Rev. H. J. Todd, M.A. With numerous Emendations and Additions. 4 vols. (Longmans & Co.)

THE present seems an age of dictionaries. Spain has not long finished its Academy Dictionary. Germany has its 'Deutsches Wörterbuch' of the Grimms, which, on the deaths of the illustrious brothers who began it, was taken up as a national work by the Nord-Deutscher Bund, and put under the charge of competent and salaried editors, Dr. Rudolf Hildebrand and Dr. Karl Weigand, to complete. In it words are treated with fullness and scholar-like research; such a word as "klein" having eighteen columns of close print given to it, "klingen" having fourteen, and neither a line too much. All the forms and kin of each word are given, all its analogues in kindred languages, and then a complete history of its meanings in the whole course of the language, with illustrations. Less full, but still excellent in its arrangement, examples, and treatment, is the French Dictionary of M. Littré—a noteworthy example of how much better work one

mind, when you get the right one, can turn out than a number, as shown by the old Dictionary of the French Academy. M. Littré, of course, gives the etymologies to his words that the Academicians refused to theirs, and of course goes back to the early stages of his language, when it was taking its national shape—those stages without recourse to which it is impossible to treat properly either the history of the form or the meaning of the most important words of the language.

England, always behind in such matters, promised us years ago a dictionary of like range and mark with the German, or at least the French. But it trusted, as usual in such matters, to volunteers—volunteers who had other work to do, and could only give hours of scanty leisure, burdened with other engagements, to what should be the business of their lives. And so the Philological Society's Dictionary lags, and will lag, until the English people do for it what the German people have done for their dictionary. Meantime, the English book-trade put forward, as the representative of English scholarship and diligence in the International Dictionary contest, the present edition of Dr. Latham's Johnson. We turn to examine it, and a glance shows that it is not a scholar's book. We take, for instance, such a simple word as *horn*. All the etymology that Dr. Latham gives us of it is "[A.S.]." Now we think that in a dictionary of the pretensions of the present dictionary we have a right to expect something more about such a word than this. We want to be told that there are, at least, two parts in it, that it has the same form in Old Frisian, Old Icelandic, and Old High German, &c.; that in Gothic it is *hauru*, in Breton *corn*, Lat. *cornu*, Sanskrit *s'ringa*, &c.; and that when we get to Greek, though the first element of the word, or one very nearly related to it, is kept, the second varies, and that the word is *κερ-ατ-*, one remove further from us than the Latin, pointing to the formation of the word in Greek after its separation from that language as well as the other branches of the family, Celtic and Teutonic. Again, in a word like *imitate*, to which Dr. Latham gives no derivation at all, we surely might be told that it is the Greek *μι-με-*, the repetition of the Sanskrit *mī*, with the frequentative suffix, and the loss of the initial *m*. In *conscience* Dr. Latham leaves out the French from which we borrowed it, and gives us "Lat. *conscientia*, from *con* and *sciens-entis*, part. of *scio*=know." Right, but slovenly, for *sci-o* is "*I know*," *sci* alone "*know*," and the crude form of the participle is *sci-enti*, while the final *a* is a noun-ending. If we pass to words like *enchanter*, *conqueror*, about which we want to know only whether they were formed on English soil, or imported, we get no help from Dr. Latham: the troublesome points are shirked. Indeed, the important question of our early importations from France is almost passed over, so far as we have been able to test the book. And this brings us to the second great fault of the Dictionary,—its wilful cutting of the history of the language in two, slicing off all the most valuable part of it when its words were getting into shape and bore the stamp of the foreign mart, if they came from it, and when the mere quotations would have answered such questions as the last about *enchanter*, &c., by giving the early form of the words. For this, perhaps,

the trade is to blame. Publishers do occasionally, not to say generally, believe that they can teach editors their business, but Dr. Latham was certainly capable of procuring the acceptance of his own canons. The course of "the trade" was clear. A Dictionary drawn up on the right plan, able to be made the foundation of a thoroughly good book, Richardson's, was more or less in the market. That ought to have been bought; and its admirable sequence of quotations completed by Johnson's, Todd's, and the new material, while new etymologies were added, treated with proper fullness. By proper editorial care, cutting out the present redundancies of Dr. Latham's work, saving two-thirds of the present cost of corrections,—which, we hear, has equalled the charge for "composition,"—such a dictionary need not have cost more than the present book, and would have been one of which we might have been proud. The only real excuse for not pursuing this plan would have been, that the earlier stages of the language had been properly investigated, the words glossed, and the quotations registered. But it was, and is, notorious that nothing of the kind had then been done; and but little has been done in that way since, though the second edition of Dr. Streetmann's excellent little 'Early-English Dictionary' may suffice, if it be enlarged, as we hope it may be.

Except in occasional extracts from Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood's 'English Etymology,' from Mr. Richard Morris (under *Grovel*), Herbert Coleridge (under *Brooklet*), there are few real etymologies of difficult words in Dr. Latham's book. When the editor's own remarks do occur, they are often in the style we know too well:—

"The above is a well-known extract from Shakespear. It is one, however, which, though sufficient to serve as a text for the forthcoming remarks upon the word *buckler* in its present sense, can safely be curtailed of its conclusion; the continuation of the dialogue, though it gives another sense to the term under notice, being, so far as it fails to explain itself, not worth explaining. In stating this, the editor merely repeats Johnson in his character of Shakespearian commentator rather than in that of lexicographer."

Of the same needless kind are the remarks—"It is doubtful, however, whether the form itself deserves the exhibition of any hypothesis at all for its explanation"; "What, however, is written here is written more to stimulate and to suggest an etymology than to trace the subject in a purely lexicographical manner"; "How far it was originally common to the three languages; how far it is an ordinary, though not a common, German word; how far it came to us from the original Bretons; and, finally, how far it may be deducible from more than one source, are questions that belong to the refinements of ethnographical philology, and questions upon which the opinions of authorities will vary, according to their views of old relations among the Celts, Slaves and Germans."

The etymologies are, in short, such as are to be found in a five-shilling dictionary, like Chambers's, and are not for a moment to be compared with those in Mahn's twenty-five-shilling edition of Webster, or in Edouard Mueller's English Dictionary. The one merit of Dr. Latham's book on this point is the negative one, that he has, in the main, kept clear of wild speculation. In the choice

and rejection of words, no system has been followed: many that should have been in the book are out; many that have no business in a Dictionary of Literature are in. Still, the vocabulary has been very greatly enlarged, and that with many good words, which is a clear gain. Further, many examples have been given of the prepositions with which verbs, &c. are specially used, and of the known phrases clinging to special words. No system has been followed here either, but still, the registration of these things is a gain, especially to foreigners. Large additions have been made to the illustrative quotations from modern authors, and from the collections of some good reader, whose extracts are signed "Ord. MS." But often care has not been taken to arrange the quotations chronologically.

To sum up. For the student of English historically, Richardson's Dictionary—almost worthless as its etymologies are—still remains the best book. For the student of English etymologically, Wedgwood, Ed. Mueller, and Mahn's Webster, are the best dictionaries; while to the general student, Mahn's Webster and Craig's Universal Dictionary are the most useful. For the student of late English alone, whether native or foreigner, can we recommend Dr. Latham's Johnson. Him it must serve, ill-conceived in plan, ill carried out in execution though it is. To Dr. Latham's reputation the book cannot add; but that he should have finished his work at all, considering the many difficulties he has done it under, is creditable to him and creditable to the publishers.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Offener Brief an Herrn Professor Schirren, über dessen Buch: Livländische Antwort. Von Prof. Pogodin. Aus dem Russischen des Goloss. (Berlin, Bock.)

A GREAT sensation was produced last summer in the University of Dorpat by the dismissal of one of the professors, Dr. Schirren. His friends said that his dismissal was due to the fact that he had published a reply to Samarin's pamphlet accusing the German inhabitants of Livonia, Esthonia, and Curland of being engaged in a treasonable plot to transfer their allegiance from Russia to Prussia. His opponents attributed it to the anti-Russian tone of the lectures which he had delivered to the students of Dorpat in his official capacity as Professor of History. However this may be, his "Livonian Reply" to Samarin gave great offence to Russian readers, and their objections to it were embodied by Prof. Pogodin, a Russian historian of the old school, in the articles which, originally printed in the Russian journal the *Golos*, have now come before us in the form of a German pamphlet. Into the merits of the dispute at present raging between the Teutonic and the Slavonic controversialists, who are likely to make the name of the Baltic Provinces as hateful to the ears of foreigners as used to be that of Slesvig-Holstein, our limited space forbids us to enter. All that we can do is to say a few words about Prof. Pogodin's line of argument. He treats the matter, he says, purely as an historical question. Five or six years ago, he tells us, he wrote to the Bohemian historian, Palatsky, that it would be an excellent plan to convene a General Assembly of historians, who should treat the political questions of the day in a scientific style, untrammelled by the fetters of diplomacy. And now, on historical grounds, he claims the Baltic Provinces as Russian soil, pointing out that in the eleventh century, 100 years before the first Germans showed themselves at the mouth of the Dwina, the old chronicler, Nestor, described the inhabitants of Livonia, Esthonia and Curland as tributaries of Russia, and that Dorpat itself owed its origin to a Russian Prince, Yaroslav, who founded it in the year

1030. The Professor concludes his argument, which contains a great amount of information, especially valuable to all students of a question which is at least as important as it is intricate, by classifying Germans as follows: first, he says, there are the "German Germans, or inhabitants of Germany," whom all Russians honour and esteem; secondly, there are the "Russian Germans, those who have become Russified," whom the Russians love, being grateful to them for the good service they have done the State, and considering them as brothers; and, thirdly, there are the "Baltic Germans," who, says Pogodin, "are now showing themselves in the writings of Bock, Eckardt and Schirren as our greatest enemies, thus proving the truth of the proverb, 'Give neither to eat nor to drink; so shalt thou have no enemy.' They hate us, they despise us and their unhappy peasants, whom they call jackals." But the Russians, he proceeds to say, do not hate them; they only wish them to understand "that the feudal times, with all their monopolies, have passed away, and that Russia neither can nor will tolerate any more 'Provinces.'"

The Rules of Rhyme: a Guide to English Versification. By Tom Hood. (Hogg.)

It is only in the Appendix (and then parenthetically) we discover that this is 'The Young Poet's Guide,' under another name. The present author is of opinion that the attempt to compile such a book as that implied by the former title "would be as absurd as pretentious," and, consequently, offers himself not as a guide to poets, but simply as a teacher of versification, the laws of which he attempts to enumerate, explain and define. Burlesque and comic verse seem his strong points. "A defective rhyme," he tells us, "is a fault in serious verse—it is a crime in comic." So particular is he that he does not admit the existence of imperfect rhymes. For the first time we learn that "the absurdity of talking of perfect and imperfect rhymes is only equalled by that of speaking of good grammar and bad grammar." We admit with Mr. Hood that were English versification taught in our schools, pupils would acquire a better understanding and appreciation of their own language than they now possess; but we much doubt whether instruction in the art would not be valueless in the sort of schools to which he refers—schools, namely, "where the dropping of the 'h' is almost the only error in pronunciation that is ever noticed." Nor do we agree with him in his notions as to what is a vulgarism. To pronounce "again," for instance, as if it were *agen*, is not such a crime as Mr. Hood supposes, but has the sanction of our best poets and lexicographers. In addition to the rules of rhyme, the little volume contains a 'Dictionary of Rhymes,' not so copious as that of Walker, and an Appendix on English Versification, from which we gather that the author is unacquainted with Dr. Guest's work on English Rhythms.

Ederline: a Legend of Thorncliffe. In Verse by G. L. P., with Illustrations after Etchings by E. A. S. (Hatchards.)

THIS dainty trifle comprises some of the most foolish and sentimental verses with which it has been our fortune to meet. Love and jealousy, disappointment and death, furnish incidents of that order in which many young ladies in their teens are said to take a fearful joy. The rhymes jingle nicely, while the verses are by no means irreproachable; nevertheless the worst that can be said of them is that they are lamentably weak. On the other hand, the designs, which consist of neatly and carefully drawn vignettes and floral borders, are executed with a good deal of taste and care, to a pretty result. In these the defective parts are, as usual with amateurs' works, the human figures: such parts are almost as weak as the verses they illustrate.

Handbook of Contemporary Biography. By Frederick Martin. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE more we have looked into this handbook, the more we have liked it: it seems to us accurate and complete.

We have on our table *The State and Education*, by C. H. Schaible (Stanford).—*Lunacy, its Past and Present*, by R. G. Hill (Longmans).—*The Scottish Minister; or, the Eviction* (Trübner).—*An Old Man-of-War's-Man's Yarn*, by R. H. Gooch (Cassell).—*Frankenstein; or, the Modern Prometheus*, by M. W. Shelley (Trübner).—*The Law relating to Protestant Curates*, by C. D. Field, M.A. LL.D. (Butterworths).—*Memoirs read before the Anthropological Society of London, 1867-8-9*, Vol. III. (Longmans).—*Discussion of the Meteorological and Magnetical Observations made at the Flagstaff Observatory, Melbourne, during the Years 1858-1863*, by G. Neumayer, Ph.D. (Mannheim, Schneider).—*The Newspaper Press Directory and Advertiser's Guide*, by C. Mitchell & Co. (Mitchell).—*The Garden Oracle and Floricultural Year-Book for 1870*, edited by Shirley Hibberd (Groombridge). Also the following pamphlets: *English Parties and Conservatism*, by R. D. Baxter (Bush).—*A Register of the Lands held by Catholics and Nonjurors in the County of Kent, in the Reign of King George the First*, edited by W. H. Hart (J. R. Smith).—*The Army and Taxes*, by a Taxpayer (Madden).—*Direct Legislation by the People versus Representative Government*, by E. Oswald (Cherry & Fletcher).—*On the Liquidation of an Insolvent Life Office*, by C. J. Bunyon, M.A. (Layton).—*Magisterial Oaths*, by Sir J. H. Lethbridge, Bart. (Exeter, Eland).—*The Edmunds Scandal Case* (P. S. King).—*Report of Tramways in the Metropolis*, by W. B. Scott, C.E. (Vacher).—*Agricultural Returns of Great Britain* (Eyre & Spottiswoode).—*The Treatment of Lunatics*, by Medico-Psychologists (Churchill).—*No Rebuilding Lanes in the City*, by W. F. Rock (Effingham Wilson).—*Southern India*, by an Indian Official (Allen).—*An Elegiac Poem, written on the Occasion of Her Majesty's Visit to the Royal Mausoleum, Frogmore, December 14, 1868*, by One of Her Majesty's Loyal Subjects (Manchester, Heywood).—*The Pleasures of Love* (Rugby, Kenning).—*Facts and Opinions tending to show the Scriptural Lawfulness of Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister* (Marriage Reform Association).—*The Bishop of Natal and his Anglican Assailants*, by the Rev. J. Reynolds (Trübner).—*The Possibility of Long-continued Abstinence from Food*, by W. M. Wilkinson (Burns).

THEOLOGICAL BOOKS.

The Fall of Babylon Foreshadowed. By the Rev. J. Cumming. (Bentley.)

WE hardly know whether Dr. Cumming's logic, his blunders, or ignorance of his blunders is most to be wondered at. A commentary on *ῥὸ ἀπὸ τοῦ* (p. 48) shows us that the classics at Crown Court are still worthy of the days of "*rem, quomodo rem*"; but the cream of the book is the sentence at the end of the Preface, which apparently refers to the Roman Catholics:—"Surely, nevertheless, it must be a terrible and unparalleled guilt that shuts off its authors and its victims from all compassion and sympathy in heaven or on earth. So it is. We can only add our Amen. So let it be."

Pope, thy doom hath been for ages
Read by every eye but thine;
Flashing loud from the pages
Of a prophecy Divine;
Now the hand of Judgment writes it
On the old Mosaic wall,
And each Roman clearly reads it
On thy gates, O Quirinal!"

The charity of Dr. Cumming's prose is equalled by the intelligibility of his quotation (l).

Lectionarium Sanctæ Mariæ Virginis, Sancti Thomæ Cantuariensis, &c. Cura W. H. Hart.

THIS little book is a copy of a MS. in the Lansdowne Collection, British Museum. It contains lessons and portions of Offices, Sequences, &c. for festivals of various saints. The editor believes the account here given of St. Kyneburgh to be unique. The Offices for Corpus Christi are nearly the same as those in the Sarum Breviary; and some of the Lessons for the Blessed Virgin and St. Thomas of Canterbury are to be found there. The work might have contained fewer mistakes. The editor apologizes for possible obscurities on the ground of the MS. being full of blunders. But why should

the Office for Corpus Christi be headed 'De commemoratione S. Augustini'? The editor has made emendations, yet this and "educans," p. 35, are left uncorrected. "A" for V, page 32. The alterations to be here made are obvious. "Mea" should be *nostra* in the Antiphon, "Ex altari tuo Domine Christum sumimus, in quem cor et caro mea (nostra) exultabunt," and "*delicium delectamentum*," pp. 35, 37. The commencement of the Matins Office is not marked, the Invitatory is written as if it were to follow the prayer at Vespers, and the "Venite" is not inserted. There is a want of uniformity in printing the Responses, the division for the repeat is marked in only a few cases, and where "et" only is added after the versicle, the reference is sometimes obscure. At the end of each nocturn, two reclamations are given in the Sarum Breviary. These are found after the third lesson in this book, but not after the sixth and ninth. Are there any traces of them in the original MS.? As here given, they are incomplete, and a word might have been added [in brackets if thought desirable] to indicate the structure of the complete Office. We may draw the reader's attention to the Antiphons in rhyme for the feast of St. Kyneburgh, which are more common in English and Scotch Offices than in Continental ones. Some of the versicles and responses are in a similar style. We give one from the Office for St. Kenan as a quaint specimen—

Pontifex præfatur
Digne lausandus,
Quem grex sequitur
Vere præmiandus.

Hardly suited to the gravity of the occasion, following close upon the reading of a passage from the Gospels. We presume that the aim of this book is to give an idea of the 'Lectionarium' as a whole: otherwise parts might well have been omitted. The hymns "Pange Lingua," "Verbum Supernum," "Sacris Solemnibus" are too well known to require reprinting, and the Offices for Corpus Christi are familiar to Liturgical students. This comparatively small class always welcome any attempt to disinter the rarities hidden in old service books, and will, no doubt, gratefully accord their thanks to the editor for whatever novelties he may introduce to their notice.

The Life of Gideon. By the Rev. John Bruce. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas.)

A VOLUME of sermons to which, if we accept the author's point of view, little objection can be made. We do not, however, see any reason for their publication.

History of the Church in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. By K. R. Hagenbach. Translated by the Rev. J. F. Hurst, D.D. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

WE cannot say we are great admirers of Prof. Hagenbach, who, like too many of his school, is somewhat narrow minded, and has little power of sympathizing with those who differ from him; and we think his 'Kirchengeschichte des Achtzehnten und Neunzehnten Jahrhunderts' is inferior to some of his other works. Still we wish he had met with a more competent translator. Dr. Hurst is an American, and therefore we can excuse him for letting such a mistake pass as that of saying Wesley entered Christ's College, Oxford, and even for retaining the German vulgarism of "Hoch Kirche" when speaking of the Church of England. But Dr. Hurst not merely commits single blunders which his nationality cannot account for, such as that of translating "die Römische Kirche" the *Romish* Church, and of talking of "the Archbishop of Dalberg,"—a blunder, by the way, that betrays the translator's complete ignorance of the ecclesiastical and even political history of Germany in the Napoleonic period,—but, from an unacquaintance either with German or English, or perhaps with both languages, he sometimes succeeds in making his author unintelligible. Dr. Hagenbach has occasionally quoted hymns, and Dr. Hurst has unfortunately tried to translate them. He is master neither of rhyme nor rhythm. Of the chapter he has himself added to the work, we regret to say that its spirit is illiberal and its errors numerous.

A Metrical Study of the Book of Job. By H. J. Marten. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

To transform the Book of Job into English poetry, preserving the sense, force and sublimity of the poem, would task the powers of a Dryden. Mr. Marten, keeping pretty close to the English translation, has produced a readable paraphrase, arranged for the most part in very short lines. Why he calls it a *metrical* study it is not easy to see; but the poetry is not better than the prose version, though a little more attractive. Some parts of the original are omitted, without any explanation of the reason. It is plain that the author does not catch the true sense in many cases, else he would have given his work a turn nearer the author's meaning. Thus in chapter xxxiii. 22, &c. he has

His soul
Draws near the grave, so that his life,
To Death's grim myrmidons seems given o'er!
Yet then, 'e'en then,
If one should come to him,
One of a thousand,
An Interpreter,
One who can teach him what his duty is,
Then—
Full of grace,
God shows Himself,
And says:—

where the original runs:

His soul draws near the grave,
And his life to the angels of death;—
If there be for him an angel,
A mediator, one of a thousand
To show his upright way to man,
And He is gracious to him, saying, &c.

Some may prefer Mr. Marten's smoother work to that contained in the English Bible. The author has bestowed considerable attention on it; and deserves all credit for his meritorious attempt.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

- Anderson's *Filial Honour of God*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Bartlett's (Rev. J. S.) *Sermons*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Bateman's *Short Sermons for Sick Rooms*, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.
Bigg's *Bankruptcy Act, 1869, and Rules*, 8vo. 3/ cl. swd.
Brown's *Christian Policy of Daily Life*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
England, or Rome: the Re-union of Christendom, cr. 8vo. 3/6
Glog's *Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Acts*, 2 vols. 21/
Hughes's *Prophecy of Joel*, the Hebrew Text, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Hunt's *Religious Thought in England*, Vol. I., 8vo. 16/ cl.
Jackson's *Witness of the Spirit*, new edit., 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Judged by his Words, 8vo. 8/6 cl.
Lamb's *School Sermons*, 2 vols. 12mo. 14/ cl.
Lloyd's *Analysis of the Book of Genesis*, 3/6 bds.
Reynolds's *The Church and the People*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Thompson's *Life-Work of Peter the Apostle*, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Willmerforce's *Heroes of Hebrew History*, cr. 8vo. 9/ cl.

Law.

- Finlason's *Report of the Case "R. v. Gurney and Others,"* 10/6
Maine's *Ancient Law*, new edit., 8vo. 12/ cl.

History.

- Grote's *History of Greece*, Vol. V., cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Mayer's *Genealogical Handbook of English History*, 8vo. 1/6 cl.
Mayer's *Henry J. Raymond and the New York Press*, 15/ cl.
Montagu's *Marquise de M... de Noailles*, 7/6 cl.
Watson's *Biographies of Wilkes and Cobbett*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Wilmot and Chase's *History of Colony of Cape of Good Hope*, 15/

Geography.

- Homerton College Atlas, edited by Dr. Unwin, new edit., 12/6
Smith's *Narrative of a Spring Tour in Portugal*, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Taylor's *Ancient Topography of Eastern Counties of Britain*, 12/

Philology.

- Friedrich's *Grammar of the German Language*, 12mo. 4/6 cl.

Science.

- Anthropological Society of London: *Memoirs*, 1867-69, Vol. 3, 25/
Dobell's *Progress of Practical and Scientific Medicine*, 8vo. 18/
English *Cyclopædia, Natural History Supplement*, 4to. 11/ cl.
Ethnographic Atlas, 4to. 7/6 hf.-bd.
Hill's *Lunacy, its Past and its Present*, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Jackard's *Guide to the Study of Insects*, 8vo. 28/ cl.
Journal of Horticulture, Vol. 17, roy. 8vo. 8/6 cl.
Second Radcliffe Catalogue, edit. by Rev. R. Main, roy. 8vo. 15/
Transactions of the National Association for Promotion of Social Science, Bristol Meeting, 1869, 8vo. 12/

General Literature.

- Austen's (Jane) *Emma*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Bell's (Sir C.) *Letters*, cr. 8vo. 12/ cl.
Benison's *Not To Be*, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl.
Breaking a Butterfly, by Au. of 'Guy Livingstone,' chp. edit. 2/
Burns's *Poetical Works*, Vol. 1, "Aldine Poets," 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Burton's (Capt.) *Letters from Battle Fields of Paraguay*, 8vo. 18/
Erasmus in Praise of Folly, with Life of Erasmus, 12mo. 6/ cl.
Estelle Russell, by Au. of Private Life of Galileo, 2 vols. 21/ cl.
Hanover Square, Vol. 4, roy. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Hemmyng's *Man of the Period*, 12mo. 1/ swd.
Hemmyng's *Season at Brighton*, 12mo. 1/ swd.
Horr's *Plain Words*, 3rd Series, 12mo. 2/ cl. swd.
Irish Land Question considered by a Close Observer, 8vo. 3/
Littlejohn's *The Midlands and Others*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Lockwood's *Progressive and Classified Spelling Book*, 12mo. 1/6
Longest, by Ellery Lake, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Oxford University Calendar, 1870, cr. 8vo. 4/ bds.
Patterson's *The State, the Poor and the Country*, 8vo. 4/ cl.
Scott's *Waverley Novels*, Cent. Edit., Vol. 3, *The Antiquary*, 3/6
Steinmetz's *Gaming Table, its Votaries and Victims*, 2 vols. 30/
Towle's *American Society*, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl.

OUR CAMBRIDGE LETTER.

Cambridge, Feb. 21, 1870.

ON Wednesday last our new Professor of Modern History, Mr. Seeley, the reputed author of 'Ecce Homo,' delivered his inaugural lecture in the Senate House. The address opened with an eloquent protest against the neglect with which the study of history has always been treated in this University. When he was an undergraduate, said Prof. Seeley, he had himself attended the lectures of Sir James Stephen, and he could testify that Sir James was both master of the subject and skilful as a lecturer; but though the teaching was teaching of the highest kind, it was a painful waste of labour, inasmuch as there was no demand for it, except such as may be secured by a protective system. Prof. Kingsley had indeed obtained an audience worthy of his earnestness and eloquence; but the general indifference to the subject was such that he was himself by no means sanguine in his anticipations. The value of history as an instrument of education was not understood, and could not be understood until it was studied in the right way. At present, prizes and fellowships, and the advice of tutors who had won prizes and fellowships, induced our students to confound subjects which were useful for the winning of prizes with subjects which were useful for developing the mind; and, in consequence, very few of our undergraduates ventured to leave the beaten tracks of classics and mathematics. It was the ancient boast of Cambridge that her training produced a certain modest thoroughness—exactness within a certain narrow range; but the time had come when the range ought to be extended; and as a preliminary step it was necessary to appraise the sciences and determine their worth. Here the Professor examined the claims of the several University studies to be considered useful instruments of education.—History (he continued, after this digression,) was the school of statesmanship—the school of public feeling. Without it no man could take a rational interest in politics. A knowledge of Political Economy and History was as necessary to the statesman as a knowledge of Law to the lawyer, and of Divinity to the clergyman. It was true that Cobden, a statesman himself, had sneered at History, understanding the word to mean only the history of the past. But History was not necessarily occupied with the past: it dealt with occurrences and phenomena of a certain kind in any period, and political institutions were included amongst those occurrences and phenomena: a politician, therefore, like Cobden could not really despise History. Cobden had a prejudice against History because historians too often studied the past without reference to the present, mistaking the means for the end, and preferring the comment to the text. On the contrary, we ought to study the present for its own sake, looking to the past only so far as it illustrated and explained contemporary events. Past history was entertaining rather than stimulating, because it was complete and finished—because it was a collection of problems with the solutions appended: contemporary history not only resembled, but was, a personal affair.

Prof. Seeley did not proceed to describe the method in which he proposed to investigate the history of the present, but it is understood that he intends to trace back to their origin the leading ideas and movements of the day—illustrating their growth from the records of the past, and, I presume, attempting to forecast their future progress. Lectures of this sort cannot fail to be interesting to all, especially as Prof. Seeley has an excellent delivery, and, as we all know, writes an admirable style, at once easy and epigrammatic. In his inaugural prelection he succeeded in riveting the attention even of the undergraduates, who were enthusiastic in their applause. His ordinary lectures will be delivered on Saturdays during the term, at half-past seven in the evening.

On the following day, Thursday, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon the Archbishop of Syros, who was paying a visit to the University. In compliment to the Archbishop,

the Public Orator made the presentation speech in classical Greek, instead of in Latin, and adopted the modern Greek pronunciation. Of course, few, if any, of the undergraduates assembled in the galleries could follow the oration. They therefore amused themselves with keeping up a running fire of "chaff," and making even more noise than is usual on such occasions. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was at the same time conferred upon the two Archimandrites who were in attendance upon the Archbishop.

J.

THE RATHLIN MASSACRE.

Feb. 24, 1870.

I SHOULD be glad to believe that there was reason for doubting the reality of the Rathlin massacre; but neither Mr. Brewer's arguments nor a reconsideration of the letters in which the story is told lead me to withdraw or qualify what I have written about it. It is true that the victims were Scots, and not Irish, but they were Irish Scots, identical in race, in language, who had been forming settlements in Ulster for more than a century; they were never exterminated; they remain in Antrim at the present day; and their treatment was but a part of the general system which was applied throughout the whole island. Mr. Brewer may call their chief a freebooter, but he was a freebooter with whom the English Government had made treaties before, and with whom they made treaties afterwards—a person whom, whenever he could be of service to her, Elizabeth recognized and used. Mr. Brewer does not deny that the enterprise was directed by the Earl of Essex; that the women and children were killed; that he himself related what had taken place, without a word of disapproval; and that he was directed to thank the officer in command for the skill with which the work had been carried out. I see no reason to draw a distinction between Essex's general letter to the Queen and his more particular letter, written on the same day, and of course forwarded by the same hand to the Queen's private secretary; and the tone in which he describes the most revolting features of the story proves conclusively that he neither felt a misgiving himself nor anticipated displeasure at home.

Mr. Brewer very justly says that Surleyboy could not have seen the execution at a distance of six miles; but he might easily have seen the English frigates approach the island. He might have heard the guns; fugitives might have crossed in boats and brought him the news of what was going on; and this is what I suppose Essex to have meant when he describes him as an eye-witness and as "tearing himself" upon the shore. Essex himself, at any rate, could have seen no unlikelihood in the account, or he would not have mentioned it.

The coolness with which the massacre was afterwards regarded is only too explicable, and completes the parallel with Glencoe. It was a time when English officers could plot and execute expeditions into mountain glens, even in the immediate neighbourhood of Dublin, "to have some killing." That was their own revolting phrase when they murdered entire families of wretched peasants; and there was nothing in what occurred at Rathlin to create exceptional indignation. The surviving Macdonalds of Glencoe, as Mr. Burton has shown, were profoundly astonished at the interest excited in an event which was only the last of its kind. The extermination of women and children was but a common incident in the ferocity of Highland feuds.

J. A. FROUDE.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS ON WESLEY AND HIS TIMES.

Dublin, Feb. 21, 1870.

YOUR review of 'John Wesley's Place in Church History' is sufficiently gratifying to the author; yet it renders it necessary for him to disclaim obligation to all other writers whatever. In fact, the "High Church" aspect of old Methodism appears to have been first distinctly remarked on in certain letters of mine which appeared in the *Guardian* and the *Watchman* towards the close

of 1867. Mr. Medd's excellent little tract proposing an Eirenicon appeared a year later, and it did not meet my eye until August last, when my own MS. was complete. Again, it is remarkable that Mr. Holden was simultaneously prosecuting his more elaborate inquiries, for his essay on the theological bearings of the question did not appear before November last, when my own work (which may be described as a biographical sketch, wholly differing from Mr. Holden's work in plan and treatment) had passed through the press.

R. DENNY URLIN.

RECORDS OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

The Report of the Library Committee recently presented to the Court of Common Council discloses a lamentable want of care on the part of the officers having charge of the Records, as well as the pressing necessity for a better system of preserving them from damp, mildew, and rot. Many important documents in the Chamberlain's custody have been *entirely destroyed*, whilst more have the ink quite obliterated. "This officer's strong room is divided into two arched compartments. It is entirely devoid of light and ventilation. The walls are constantly damp, and in some parts damaged by water. It is overcrowded, and the atmosphere so foul and mephitic that it is impossible to remain in it many minutes without serious inconvenience." One of the strong rooms in the Town Clerk's department is thus described:—"It is a vaulted room beneath the Council Chamber. A hot-air flue passes completely through it, and its contents are hourly exposed to peril from fire." This shows the pressing necessity for a proper series of fire-proof rooms, well ventilated and lighted. It is to be hoped the Corporation will take advantage of the opportunity offered in building the New Library, and that they will erect suitable record rooms for storing their literary treasures.

The Report also contains many interesting particulars relating to the principal archives; much credit is due to Dr. W. Sedgwick Saunders, late Chairman, and the officers of the Committee, for the labour and intelligence bestowed upon this inquiry. Three rooms have been examined and a schedule of their contents prepared, and from it we extract some of the most important items. The earliest unindexed MS. is 'Liber Legum,' 1342—1590. This is a large volume, written in Latin, Norman-French and English, and consists of a collection of extracts relating to the laws, usages and customs of the City; they are mostly taken from the Letter Books, commencing with Book F and ending with Book Z. —'Liber Dunthorne,' written in Latin, Norman-French and English. This volume contains transcripts of the civic charters from William the Conqueror to the 3rd Edward IV., 27th of August, 1464, with extracts from the letter books and rolls. —'Liber Ordinationum,' from the 9th Edward III., 1225, to the reign of Henry VII. This has, besides the early statutes of the realm, the ancient customs and ordinances of the City of London, a number of instructions to the citizens of London as to their conduct before the Justices Itinerant at the Tower. —'Liber Fleetwood,' 1576. This MS. was compiled and presented by William Fleetwood, Recorder, and contains the names of all the courts of law within the realm; the liberties, customs and charters of the Cinque Ports; the liberties, franchises and customs of the City; the liberties of St. Martin's-le-Grand. There are also emblazoned in it the arms of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c., for the year 1576. 'Setting the Watch.' The ancient manner and order of Setting the Watch in 1585, giving minute directions for the carrying out of the ancient ceremony. —'Chronica Francia,' or the Great Chronicles of France, from the reign of Pharamon to Charles V. This is ornamented with vignettes and miniatures, beautifully illuminated, and in most perfect condition. Alderman Fabyan compiled his Chronicles from this volume, which was lent to him for that purpose by the Court of Aldermen. M. Delpit says this is the best and the most com-

plete copy known, and the chapter describing the love of the Count of Champagne for the Queen Blanch is perfect.—The books, rolls and calendars of the Ancient Court of Hustings are perfect.—The Deeds and Wills are contained in 359 rolls, commencing 37th Henry III., 1252, to the 4th George I., 1716. The wills have been calendared and indexed by Mr. Alchin, the late librarian, but the deeds are unindexed.—The Hustings Pleas of Lands consist of 216 rolls, commencing 1st and 2nd Edward I., 1273, to the 10th George I., 1724. To these there are no indexes.

The Hustings Rolls of Common Pleas, beginning 1st Edward I., 1272, to 21st Henry VII., 1506, consist of 169 rolls. There are several other series of Rolls, some hundreds in all, entitled Rolls of Pleas, and Memoranda, Coroners' Rolls, Rolls of Recognizances, Rolls of Assizes of Novel Disseizin and Mort d'Ancestor, Mayor's Court Rolls, Pleas at the Tower before the Justices Itinerant, 28th Henry III., 1243, Sheriff's Court Rolls, Escheat Rolls. The Records of the Hustings Court of Common Pleas and Pleas of Land fill twelve large volumes unindexed.—The series of Letter Books from A to ZZ, commencing in 1275 and ending in 1688. The entries in these books are of a miscellaneous character, relating chiefly to the orders issued by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council; Assize of Bread; Letters from the Kings; Proclamations; Charters; Grants; Sumptuary Laws; Regulations for preserving the Fish in the Thames; and Regulations for the good order of the Civic companies. Extracts from the first nine books have been recently published by the Corporation, under the title of 'Memorials of London and London Life in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries,' ably edited by Mr. H. T. Riley, M.A.—'The Journals of the Proceedings of the Common Council, commencing in 1416, and the Repertories containing the Proceedings of the Court of Aldermen, from 1495.'—The series known as the 'Remembrancia,' consisting of nine volumes; being a collection of correspondence between the sovereigns, various eminent statesmen, the Lord Mayors and the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, on matters of great historical interest relating to the government of the City and the country at large. By an entry in Repertory 20, fol. 23 b., 10th December, 1579, the duty of keeping these books was assigned to the Town Clerk:—Ordered, that that officer do "cause the answers from henceforth to be made of such letters as shall be directed to this Court from any personage of honour or credit, to be entered in a book provided for that purpose." This duty was transferred to the Remembrancer on the 12th of April, 1580; hence the name of the books.

There is also a roll of letters, *temp.* Edward the Third, relating to some of the most important events in his reign. The Committee recommend that a full *Catalogue Raisonné* should be made of this series. The Charters, Letters Patent, Grants, &c., have also been examined, and several recommendations made relating to them. An accurate list of these documents would be of great service to the historian; Luffmann's, Norton's and Gent's being by no means complete.—The Grant of the Church of St. Nicholas Shambles, from the Bishop of Westminster to the Lord Mayor, in 1549, has the seal and signature of Thomas, the first and only Bishop of Westminster.

The first idea of insuring houses in case of fire would seem to have emanated from the Corporation, for there is an account of an indenture between the Mayor and others, conveying estates of the City, of the value of 100,000*l.*, as security to the insured—10th March, 1681; also a number of policies issued by the Corporation for that purpose. In the archives of the City will be found the most complete collection of books and documents relating to the Fire of London. They include orders for payment of money for staking and clearing the streets, for rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral, the several parish churches, and other public buildings, many of them bearing the signature of, and instructions from, Sir Christopher Wren; the autographs of the Archbishop of Canterbury and

the Bishop of London; also the decrees of the Justices of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas and the Barons of the Exchequer for settling the differences touching the disputes arising out of the fire: they consist of nine large volumes, from 1666 to 10th October, 1673. There are also three volumes of the Sworn Viewers' Reports, from 1667 to 1691, besides many others. We find also an account of the expenses incurred at the Coronation of Charles II. and the entertainments to the Prince of Orange, Charles II. and William III. There are a number of papers relating to the Huguenot families who fled to England after the Edict of Nantes: the list of names is most interesting. The papers relating to the Disbanding of the Army and Discharging the Navy in 1660—1674, are full of interest, and have the autographs of the notorious William Prynne, Lord Albemarle, Lord Lauderdale and many others appended to them. The collection of documents relating to Loans, Royal Aids, Subsidies, &c., afford information of a curious and interesting nature, and will add considerably to our knowledge of the domestic history of the king and kingdom at the period of the Restoration of Charles II. and the Revolution of 1688.

We have only briefly glanced at the most important of this valuable municipal collection of archives. The inquiry is still progressing, and we trust the result will be that full analytical indexes will be made of the principal Records, and thereby afford to the writer of history an opportunity of increasing our local and domestic knowledge of the most important periods of English history.

A PHILOLOGICAL EXPERIMENT.

As the Albanians have managed to get on without a literature or written language for some thousands of years, some attempts have been made from outside to endow them with alphabets; and now a Turkish Government Commission has come to the rescue. In Von Hahn will be found an old alphabet, which he considers to be Illyrian and national, and which has passed out of use. The Roman Catholic missionaries of the Propaganda have used another for their few books of devotion, but chiefly in the Albanian Grammar for their own use. The Greeks have for some time been propagating the Greek alphabet, but then they have also been propagating the Romaic language. Many of the Albanians, even the Moslems, use the Greek alphabet and language for their memoranda, accounts and correspondence, as they are not so conversant with the Arabic character and Turkish language.

The Bible Society has long since directed its efforts towards Albania. So far back as 1828 they published a New Testament in the Tosk language, and in a modification of the Greek alphabet. Unfortunately, although this work was of great philological interest, and has passed into the libraries of many linguistic students in the West, the people in the country could not read it, and notwithstanding many efforts of the Society, it could not be put into circulation. Latterly the Bible and Tract Societies have published some portions of the Scriptures in the Tosk and Gueg languages, with a Primer and Catechism in a modification of the Lepsius system in the Greek alphabet. These books are said to have been better received, and even used in some Christian schools of Albania, with permission of the Orthodox Bishop. At all events, the encouragement has been such that there is in preparation a Sketch of Scriptural and Modern History, with woodcuts.

The Ottoman Government, in its endeavour to promote education in the vernacular languages in its western provinces, having set on foot mixed schools for the local languages in Bosnia and Bulgaria, has taken Albania in hand. It is stated to be the intention of the Commission to establish one alphabet for Tosk and Gueg, which is to be Roman with additional Greek letters. There cannot be much doubt that the Ottoman authorities, in extending the Roman alphabet, while professing to pay homage to the demands of European advance-

ment, have sagaciously profited by political considerations. By supplanting the Slavonian and Greek alphabets they check the propagandists of Russia and Greece; and thus Albania will be free, while in Bosnia they will only have to fear Servian propagandism on the Austrian side.

The Government will not only provide school-books, but proclamations, documents and newspapers, in the newly-habilitated languages. In time we hope we may get something less dry; for in his 'Albania' and his 'Folk-Lore' Von Hahn has shown that both languages are rich in folk-lore, ballad poetry and proverbs. H. C.

IRISH ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES.

THE Archaeological and Celtic Society have recently issued to their subscribers two volumes of great antiquarian interest. One is the 'Sanas Chormaic,' or Cormac's Glossary, a work often referred to, and supposed to have been compiled in the end of the ninth or beginning of the tenth century. It was translated and annotated by the late Dr. O'Donovan, and has been edited with notes and indices by Mr. Whitley Stokes. The other volume is Part II. of the 'Book of Hymns of the Ancient Church of Ireland,' edited from the original MSS. in the Library of T.C.D., with translation and notes, by James Henthorn Todd, D.D., F.T.C.D. There is a melancholy interest connected with this volume, as it is the last contribution to Celtic Literature by its lamented author: this fasciculus containing all the sheets which he had signed for press before his death. It is announced in an advertisement prefixed to the work, that a continuation may be expected at no distant date, in which we will be made of the materials left by Dr. Todd.

At a meeting of the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland on February 14, Sir William Wyld made a communication on the archaeological drawings and notes of Gabriel Beranger, referring to ancient buildings in Ireland as existing between 1760 and 1780. Several hundred beautiful water-colour drawings, with descriptive MS. notes and antiquarian remarks were exhibited, and an announcement made, that the descriptive and topographical works left in MS. by this able but little-known author would be prepared for publication very soon.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland, in Kilkenny, on the 5th of January last, a very encouraging report was presented. Among the papers read was one contributed by Dr. Foot, of Dublin, 'On the Cave of Dunmore, co. Kilkenny,' which he had examined in company with others. The chief interest of the paper consisted in its serving to confirm the statement that one thousand persons had been slaughtered there. The excavations made proved that a great massacre had occurred, numerous fragments of the bones of men, women and children having been dug up.

At the last meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, the Secretary read a letter from Mr. F. Kane, describing some antiquities presented to the Museum of the Academy at a former meeting. They consisted of a stone celt of unusual size, and a curiously-carved wooden bowl, both found under a great depth of bog, among the roots of fossil trees, near Newbliss, in the co. Monaghan. A paper was also read from Mr. Brush, containing an account of an Ogham inscription on a large stone, at a place called Kittera, in the co. Waterford. O.

THE VRIN FORGERIES.

As was foreseen from the time of their first announcement on this side of the Channel, the notorious Pascal-Newton papers are now declared to be forgeries. The falsifier himself, Lucas Vrin, has made a confession, and we now know that of the 27,000 documents purporting to be written by the most renowned personages, from the days of Julius Cæsar down to the present century, which he sold to M. Chasles for 140,000 francs, not more than one hundred are genuine. All the others are the work of his own hand, aided by various tricks

and devices known to fabricators of spurious paleographs. No one able to form a sound and impartial opinion ever anticipated any other result than this, and we wonder how it was possible that M. Chasles should have suffered himself to be so duped. We have more than once expressed our opinion of the whole matter, and need not repeat it here; but we may ask, What will the Académie des Sciences do? Will they cancel the pages of their *Comptes Rendus* in which they printed such a number of the forgeries, accompanied with a fervid polemic? And how will the Academicians excuse themselves who sided with M. Chasles and offered battle for his view of the question?

SPANISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE *Revista de España* has already reached its twelfth volume, and may reasonably be termed the exponent of liberal thought in Spain. The last bi-monthly number of the 10th inst. contains a most interesting article on Mendez Leal, a Portuguese lyricist, who has written well poetry, dramas, comedies, and various historical and biographical works. Señor Romero Ortiz, the author of the article, sums up thus: "Mendez Leal has been and continues to be a lyric poet, a tragic poet, a comic poet, a novelist, a philologist, a biographer, a critic, an orator, an historian and publicist.—'Savonarola judged by Spanish Writers' is the title of a very interesting and exhaustive paper by Señor José Alcántara. This is followed by a biographical and bibliographical notice of the 'Jewish Writers of Córdoba' (to be continued), signed by Carlos Ramirez de Arellano; a novel entitled 'St. James's Day' (the scenes laid in Galicia), by Fernando Fulgoso; and 'Brazil in 1869,' by Miguel Lobo.—The political reviews, 'Interior and Exterior,' are next in order; the former by Señor Alvareda, the member for Alcoy; the latter by Señor Cos-Gayon.—Literary notices bring up the rear; the fullest and most interesting, occupying nearly thirty pages of close print, is that upon the works published in Leipzig upon Spain by Dr. Fastenrath. It is from the pen of that eminent critic, Juan Valera, the translator of an instalment of Schack's 'Poetry and Art of the Arabs in Spain and Sicily.'

MAX HAVELAAR.

WE have received a letter from M. Alphonse Nahuys, now at Pernambuco, in which he brings forward arguments to show that the Dutch press was not justified in attacking the "facts" upon which M. E. D. Dekker's attack upon the Dutch Government for its maladministration of Java was based. He says "In the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant* (the New Rotterdam Newspaper) of the 13th of November, I find intelligence from the Dutch Indies, copied from three different Batavian papers, of different political opinions (viz., the Conservative *Javabode*, the Liberal *Nieuwe Bataviasche Handelsblad*, and the Official *Javasche Courant*) who all acknowledge that the condition of the province of Bantam and of the division of Gebak, where Havelaar was at the head of the administration, is such—that is to say is still—as Multatuli depicted it.

The *Javabode* (The Java Messenger) calls this country 'because of the incredible extortions which happen there—since many years—an Augeas-Stable,' and adds that the Government is so convinced of this that it charged the newly-appointed Resident, Mr. Van de Palm, with the special mission to clean this stable.

Moreover from these same tidings it appears that the native Regent of Gebak had been already discharged for abuses of the same kind as those of which Havelaar accused him.

The truth of my statement that the pusillanimous leaders of the Dutch people try to smother Multatuli's great individuality—a crime in the eyes of narrow-minded men—by silence, is proved by this: that no mention is made of his name by the papers which publish the 'facts' by which that name is made so honourable."

BOOK-STEALING IN RUSSIA.

On the occasion of some volumes being stolen, not long ago, from the Reading-Room of the British Museum, a contemporary ventured to assert that such a theft would be impossible elsewhere, and that books are never stolen from the National Public Libraries of Paris or St. Petersburg. As it happens, the Public Library at St. Petersburg has lately been robbed by some of its frequenters to a very serious extent. A few weeks ago some of its volumes were found in the possession of one of the neighbouring dealers in second-hand books; being asked where they came from, he stated that they had been sold to him by a young man, apparently one of the students of the University, who represented them as having formed part of his late father's library. Having been requested to look for his customer among the frequenters of the Reading-Room, the bookseller picked out a young man who was hard at work there, and who was accordingly taken into custody. An investigation ensued, which resulted in the discovery that the prisoner and one of his friends had been for some time in the habit of stealing books from the library, and of selling them to various dealers, after having effaced the stamps and other marks which would have excited suspicion. That the number of volumes thus stolen was large is proved by the fact that the thieves realized several sums varying from ten to twenty roubles; but it does not appear how they contrived to get their booty out of the Library: they must have adopted some very ingenious device, for no reader is allowed to take any book out of the Reading-Room unless he is provided with a permit. A strict watch is generally maintained by the officials, who have not that guarantee for the good faith of their visitors which the British Museum demands in the shape of a letter of recommendation. In Paris, where the Reading-Room of the Bibliothèque Impériale is open to all comers, it has been deemed necessary to lock up, behind a sort of grille, the books of reference which stand in the room itself, and which in the British Museum would be placed within reach of the readers; but, in spite of even such precautions as this, the officials would scarcely indorse our contemporary's opinion with regard to the absolute security of their treasures. The sentence passed upon the St. Petersburg culprit is by no means heavy—he has been condemned to three months' imprisonment.

Literary Gossip.

A NEW poem, by George Eliot, 800 lines in length, will appear in April in one of the Magazines.

"ONE of the volumes purporting to have belonged to Shakspeare," is the description of a book that will be sold by auction to-day, the 26th of February. It belonged to W. H. Ireland, and more recently to Mr. Caldecott. It was printed in London in 1597, and contains "Certaine wortheie MS. poems of great antiquitie, reserved long in the studie of a Northfolke Gentleman." When one remembers that Ireland produced a tragedy purporting to be by Shakspeare this volume may be said to have a certain amount of interest.

AMONG the writings of the late Mr. J. W. Cole is the only biography extant of Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, from whose sister Mary Mr. Cole was descended. It appeared in the *Dublin University Magazine*; but the author did not live to enlarge and reprint it.

THE duplicates in the library of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn are to be sold on Monday. One of the most important works, in an historical point of view, is a collection in seventeen volumes of the Journals of the Irish House of Commons, from James the First

to George the Third. They were printed in Dublin between the years 1763 and 1774.

THE *Dublin University Magazine*, after a long and honourable struggle to be an essentially national periodical, has failed to find the support in Ireland which it deserved, and has passed into the hands of English proprietors.

THE private collection of books belonging to the Queen's late librarian, Mr. B. B. Woodward, consisting of 266 lots, was sold last Monday. They included Macgillivray's 'Natural History of Dee Side and Braemar,' the MS. of which was bought from the author's family by the Queen, and was privately printed by her command. There was also a volume which was printed for private circulation by desire of the Prince of Wales, viz., Mr. S. Birch's 'Description of the Papyrus of Nas Khem, Priest of Ameura.'

A CORRESPONDENT tells us that autographs of Mr. Tennyson's ancestors are now bought and sold.

THE subscriptions to the Professorship of the Celtic languages (in connexion with the Royal Irish Academy), which is intended to form a memorial to the late Dr. Todd, have reached a respectable sum.

At the recent sale of early-printed books, at Messrs. Sotheby & Co.'s, 735 lots fetched 4,020*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* An Exposition of the Lord's Prayer, printed by Caxton, was knocked down at 98*l.* A 'Missale Romanum, by an Anglo-Saxon Scribe,' realized 230*l.* The most remarkable lot comprised four 12mo. volumes, attributed to Wycliffe, and printed by Redman, 1532; they were sold for 400*l.*

AMONG important works of an antiquarian character expected to appear soon in Ireland are 'The Annals of Loch Ke,' edited by Mr. Hennessy, and the Lectures of the late Prof. O'Curry, edited by Prof. Sullivan.

M. RENAN has published a popular edition of the 'Vie de Jésus,' with a striking Preface, addressed chiefly "à la démocratie Française."

WE learn from the *Revue Bibliographique* that the Société Académique of Laon has published 'Mémoires sur la Ligue dans le Laonnais, par Antoine Richart.' These Memoirs, of which the MS. is preserved in the Library of Laon, extend over the period between 1589 and 1596.

THE Man of the Iron Mask is still the subject of controversy: M. Topin, we announced in our number for January the 1st, was preparing answers to M. Loiseleur in the *Correspondant*. M. Topin's reply appeared in the *Correspondant* for January the 26th, and M. Loiseleur replies in the last number of the *Revue Contemporaine*. To our thinking M. Topin has not made out his case.

M. MOHL gave an account, at the meeting on the 18th inst. of the Académie des Inscriptions, of the journey made to Tunis by a learned German, who has brought back impressions of a large number of Carthaginian inscriptions.

DR. STUEGEL has found in the Bodleian two fragments of an early French verse 'Merlin.'

M. GASTON PARIS promises a new edition, from the MSS. of the early poems of Clermont-Ferrant.

THE Convent della Cava di Tirreni is going to make available to the public the

immense amount of matter illustrative of Italian history that is contained in its library. The 'Codex Diplomaticus Cavensis in lucem editus,' which the monks announce, will begin to appear when 250 subscribers are got together. It will be published, says the *Bibliografia Italiana*, in six or eight volumes, one to appear yearly, and cost thirty lire.

HERR K. HERQUET puts forth 'Charlotta von Lusignan and Caterina Cornaro, Queens of Cyprus,' at Regensburg.

THE Italian Government has appointed a Commission to investigate the laws regarding literary property.

THE Commission appointed by the Portuguese Government to sell the library of the Religiosos Ordines Conimbricenses, who were abolished in 1834, have published and distributed a catalogue of the books, in different sections, under the title 'Catalogus de Theologia aliisque Disciplinis Librorum,' &c., and they announce that the "first collection" will be sold by auction at Coimbra on the 7th of March next.

OVERTURES have been made for an international copyright treaty by Greece to Turkey, which the latter is likely to consent to, as it will diminish the extent of Greek printing in Constantinople and Smyrna, while there is no Turkish printing at Athens.

At Seville the Sociedad de Bibliófilos Andaluces have lately published, of the Spanish Theatre before Lope de Vega, the 'Comedia Prodigia,' by Luis de Miranda, the 'Comedia de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe,' and the inedited works of Sebastian de Horozco. M. Palamo has also edited for the same Society the 'Descripción del Túmulo y Relación de las Exequias que hizo la Ciudad de Sevilla en la Muerte del Rey Don Felipe Segundo, por el Licenciado Francisco Geronimo Collado.'

It is said the Rajah of Kuppoothullah will be attended in his visit to England by the orientalist, Col. Nassau Lees.

IN our article on Irish Literature we spoke of the increase in the sale of non-political journals in Ireland. We neglected to say that the increase has taken place within the last two years.

SCIENCE

Lichenes Britannici, seu Lichenum in Anglia, Scotia et Hibernia vigentium Enumeratio, cum eorum stationibus et distributione, scripsit Rev. Jacobus Crombie, M.A. (Reeve & Co.)

The Geographical Handbook of Ferns. By K. M. Lyell. (Murray.)

MR. CROMBIE'S book is sufficiently described by its title. It is a book that must necessarily be in the hands of all students of this class of plants. Mr. Lyell's work, like Mr. Crombie's, is a list of names, to which localities are attached. It is avowedly a compilation from Hooker and Baker's 'Synopsis Filicum'; but it is carefully drawn up, and will be serviceable for reference by students of ferns. It is a mere catalogue of facts, and will furnish a valuable basis for some of our students of "distribution" to found their theories upon.

Memoir of the Life of Major-General Colby, R.E. LL.D. By Lieut.-Col. J. E. Portlock, R.E. (Seeley, Jackson & Halliday.)

THIS is a very dreary book. It not only contains a memoir of General Colby, but "a sketch of the origin and progress of the Ordnance Survey of

Great Britain and Ireland, a work with which General Colby was connected for forty-five years." The result is that that it is neither one thing nor the other. The man of science who would gladly know the history of the Survey cares nothing for the "simple festivities and unostentatious hospitalities which will never be banished from the recollection of those who shared them," or for the "playful cheerfulness and unruffled calm which pervaded General Colby's domestic establishment, and told in language low but deep that discord was there no welcome guest." The personal friends of General Colby's family, and we can readily believe they were many, are likely to be disturbed in their attempt to bring back to memory happy days in his society, when within a few pages of the beginning of the book they find themselves confronted by "rods of Riga red pine, being each 20 feet 3 inches long, reckoning from the extremities of their bell-metal tipplings, 2 inches deep and 1½ broad, and which, being trussed both vertically and laterally, were sensibly inflexible." Before fifty pages are past we are in the full swing of the measurements of arcs between Dunnose and Balta, and the comparative views of a portion of a base between Leghorn and Pisa; and at page 124 we come back to how Mrs. Looney fed the author of the Memoir on "roasting pigs of some months old, gooseberry-pies more than a yard in circumference, and custard puddings in half-gallon jugs." This ludicrous mixture of the scientific and the domestic—(we have beef-steaks and chops, excellent fish and good fat turkeys at page 5, with the most elaborate figures and descriptions of instruments all through the book)—makes the Memoir a failure. We have no doubt Col. Portlock intended to honour the memory of General Colby; but we cannot congratulate him on his attempt. The Astronomer Royal's letter, printed at the beginning of the work, tells far more of General Colby's character than all Col. Portlock's volume. It shows him as essentially a man of detail, precise in arrangements, orderly in the extreme, and devoted to his work. It shows his manly spirit—unselfish, and "never looking abroad for personal glory or for any expression except the recognition of his results, and most liberal in his praises of the officers subordinate to himself"—a virtue not always found in similar situations. As regards the work considered as a history of the Ordnance Survey, we should indeed be sorry to think that it would hinder the appearance of some readable description of that most interesting labour. There are men who have the art of conveying scientific information with facility. Let us hope that the Ordnance Survey may yet find a worthy historiographer, and then this sketch may be of use as furnishing him with materials for his task.

La Vigne dans Les Bordelais. Par Auguste Petit Lafitte, Professeur d'Agriculture de Département de la Gironde. Ouvrage orné de 75 Gravures sur Bois; publié sous les auspices de S. Excel. le Ministre de l'Agriculture, du Commerce et des Travaux Publics, du Conseil Général de la Gironde et de la Chambre de Commerce de Bordeaux. (Paris, J. Rothchild.)

PROF. AUGUSTE PETIT LAFITTE is a native of Bordeaux, the wine town of France. Ever since 1842 he has projected a work on the history, botany and cultivation of the vine. The authorities under whose auspices he writes have opened to him all the sources of the best historical, theoretical and practical information. For the book before us on the cultivation of the vine he has obtained much valuable information from several eminent vine-growers. M. Auguste Petit Lafitte does not profess to have any new views or system to make known. His modest and useful aim is to record the traditions and describe the practices which have been inherited from the past and sanctioned by experience in the Bordeaux country. How to set up a vineyard, its regular yearly work, the circumstances adverse to the vine, and the care of the vintage, form the topics of the present volume. It traces the vine, from the making of the vineyard to the gathering of the vintage. On every one of the innumerable

able details of this wide range of subjects, M. Petit Laiffé has something to say, which, judging from the air of solidity and sobriety with which it is stated, seems worthy of the attention of every vine-grower. This volume is one to be read, re-read, and often referred to; and the complete work, if worthy of it, will be one of authority upon the vine.

THE EXISTENCE OF A ROOT.

Trinity College, Cambridge, Feb. 22, 1870.

I BEG the favour of a small portion of your space to say somewhat of a certain investigation of mine, described in far too flattering terms by Prof. Sylvester in your last number.

The scheme of this proof (making the existence of a root for a given equation depend on that for a derivative equation, one degree more odd than the first) occurred to me two or three years ago; but I was baffled by the difficulty of proving algebraically that this derivative equation is precisely of the order required. It is only within the last few weeks that I have overcome this difficulty. Of course it is easy enough to see what the order of the equation *ought* to be, by assuming the thing to be proved.

Prof. Cayley has kindly informed me that this scheme of proof was considered by Lagrange, who was met by exactly the same difficulty, but had not the means of overcoming it. His words are—"On aurait ensuite l'équation même en u , par la substitution de ces valeurs dans l'équation restante; mais comme on ne voit pas, de cette manière, de quel degré devrait être cette équation finale en u , qu'on pourrait même parvenir à une équation en u d'un degré plus haut qu'elle ne devrait être, ce qui est l'inconvénient ordinaire des méthodes d'élimination, nous avons cru devoir montrer comment on peut trouver cette équation *a priori*, et s'assurer du degré précis auquel elle doit monter."

—*Equations Numériques*, note X.

"*A priori*" means "by assuming that an equation of the n th order has n roots."

Lagrange, however, was not the original propounder of the scheme. He refers to an extremely clever paper by M. Foncenex, 'Réflexions sur les quantités imaginaires,' in the first volume of the 'Miscellanea Taurinensia,' where it is completely stated. M. Foncenex does not appear to have perceived that it was necessary to prove the order of the derivative equation without assuming the number of the roots.

That Lagrange was unable to do this surprises me no more than one carried in a boat across the Hellespont is surprised that Leander failed to swim it. Since the time of Lagrange the theory of elimination, then obscure, has been made to shine as the day; and one of the greatest "breaks" was Prof. Sylvester's own dialytic method, by the aid of which my result was obtained, and in whose light it is merely an obvious remark. The only remaining difficulties are those belonging to what he calls evaporation; of whose theory he has laid the inductive foundations in that wonderful study of cyclodes which it would be presumption in me to praise. My demonstration can have no other interest or value than is involved in its being added, as a little stone, to that edifice.

I should add, that I have only to-day seen the two passages alluded to; which may serve to apologize for the hurry of this note.

W. K. CLIFFORD.

INDIAN TEXTILE FABRICS.

THE scheme of the Indian authorities for extending a knowledge of the Manufactures of India promises to be further developed. Some time back collections of specimens of Indian Textiles, calculated to facilitate trade operations, were distributed in this country and India. While arrangements have been made for an extension of the same system to other manufactures and to natural products, it is proposed to give our Manufacturers and Students the opportunity of becoming well acquainted with the general principles of Indian textile Art, by the compilation and issue of a second and more exhaustive series of collections,

in which, while the material will be represented by a portion of the actual fabric, the entire design will be faithfully reproduced by the aid of photo- and chromo-lithography. The whole of the extensive collections of textiles, forwarded from India to the Paris Exhibition in 1867, has since been added to the India Museum, and from this source it is intended to draw the materials for the great work in question, which, it is proposed, shall be offered to the trade-marts of the kingdom at a price merely sufficient to cover the bare cost of production.

THE MINES OF MOUZAIA.

A RECENT number of the *Revue Contemporaine* contains an account of a visit made by Colonel de Lacombe to the lately abandoned mines of Mouzaia, in the province of Alger, which are situated in a spur of the Atlas chain, between Blidah and Medeah.

There is a tradition that these mines were worked under the Romans by persecuted Christians; but they were forgotten until the expedition of Marshal Clauzel, in 1830, revealed the existence of copper and iron. The ore is *cuvre gris*, a mineral belonging in part to the species Tennantite, and in part to Fahlerz; the yield of copper varying from 5 to 25 per cent. *Cuvre gris*, in other localities, frequently contains a noteworthy amount of silver, from which valuable impurity the ore from Mouzaia is probably free. At any rate, no mention is made of it. The gangue is chiefly baryte and carbonate of iron. A company was organized in 1846 to work the mines. After a period of success and then a period of failure, it ended, in 1860, most disastrously for the shareholders. The principal obstacles against which the company had to contend, were the unhealthiness of the village and the badness of the cupriferous water—both evils that an intelligent management might have overcome. M. de Lacombe, however, states that some of the workmen earned 24 francs per diem. The ore was principally derived from the North and South Nemours lodes and the intermediate veins. These lodes are very powerful; in one part a mass of pure ore was cut, attaining the great breadth of seven metres: so that there is a good chance of success for the mines of Mouzaia when worked under a skilful and strictly economical administration. The veins are irregular, and much interrupted by faults, the geology of the country being intricate; but similar and even greater difficulties have been successfully overcome elsewhere. The ore received a preliminary treatment in the furnaces at Mouzaia, by which it was reduced to a rich matte: this matte was shipped to Garonte, where its metallurgy was completed in the works of the company. These smelting-works seem—more than anything else—to have brought about the ruin of the company.

THE OBSERVATORY OF COIMBRA.

THERE is a meteorological and magnetical observatory at Coimbra (Portugal) which has been quietly working for some years. In certain instances the results have been printed in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society; but the Observatory has now published a thin quarto containing 'Resumos Annuaes das Observações Meteorologicas' for 1864–1866 inclusive, with diagrams in which the various facts observed are represented by curves. Apart from their intrinsic value, these results will be useful to observers in other parts of the world who wish to institute weather-comparisons.

SURVEYS AND EXPLORATIONS IN INDIA.

COL. WALKER, Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, has published a series of extracts from his General Report on the Survey for 1868–69, from which a summary of the operations may be gathered. The year's measurements comprehend a base-line, seven miles in length, at Cape Comorin—seven azimuths of verification—and seventy-two triangles, of the principal triangulation, covering an area of 6,508 square miles. Of the secondary triangulation, 6,615 square miles have

been measured, in which the position of 1,939 points and the height of 632 were determined; and 13,173 acres of the topographical survey, on the scale of twelve inches to the mile, were surveyed. On the scale of two inches to the mile, the extent is 2,334 square miles, and of one inch, 1,338 square miles. This, considering the country and climate, must be regarded as a satisfactory "out-turn of work." Of the base-line at Cape Comorin, Col. Walker remarks, that he considers it "the last that needs to be measured for the verification of the triangulation within the limits of India proper." It is the tenth base-line which has been measured with "the Colby apparatus of compensated bar and microscopes," and a full detailed Report on the whole ten is to be published, giving such particulars as will enable any one to estimate the probable errors. In the last measurement great pains were taken to guard against occasions of error, which had escaped notice in former operations. The middle section of the line, 1.68 miles in length, was measured four times, and the lengths of the two end sections were determined from the central one by triangulation on both flanks of the line. So far as the reductions have yet been made, they indicate "a very high order of accuracy in the performance of the apparatus." The maximum error in any two of the four measurements of the central section is described as .077 of an inch.

The Himalayan surveys, under Major Montgomerie, have been continued, especial attention being given to the sanitary districts of Masoori and Landour, in which 13,000 acres have been triangulated. With reference to these surveys and the explorations beyond the Himalayas, a curious fact is worth notice. The natives employed are purposely trained to observe only, and not to perform any of the reductions, in order that they may not find out how to fabricate observations, or learn how to apply arbitrary corrections to harmonize the results of erroneous observations. Formerly, years elapsed after a new region was surveyed before the map was published. Now the process of photo-zincography is made use of, and the maps of the several survey parties are published within a few hours after their completion. These maps consequently become available at once, and can be compared with the regions they represent when exploring parties are travelling across them to more distant regions.

The trans-Himalayan explorations have added largely to our knowledge of Central Asia. One of the Pundits employed carried a route-survey from Dunkhar, in British Spiti, across the upper part of Chumurti, to the south-east corner of Ladak, and thence by a new route to Rudok, the capital of the north-west part of Tibet, which had never before been seen by a surveyor. From this point, an elevated plateau, averaging more than 15,000 feet above the sea, was crossed,—the sources of the eastern or main branch of the Indus were traced back to a further distance,—numbers of gold, salt and borax fields were seen and heard of; and the new routes thus traversed will, to quote Col. Walker's words, "roughly account for the geography of about 16,000 square miles." Another Pundit made a route-survey of 1,190 miles in length, with 29 latitudes and 12 determinations of heights, in an easterly direction behind Mount Everest, for the most part entirely new. He would have gone farther, but was prevented by the jealousy of the Lhasa functionaries, who drove him out of Tibet. Endeavours are, however, to be made to evade or overcome this difficulty.

The countries north of the Hindoo Koosh have been visited by "a Mohammedan gentleman," who appears to be an enterprising traveller. He succeeded in making his way from Cabul into Badakshan, and thence ascending the upper valley of the Oxus, he reached the Sirikul (or Victoria) lake of Lieut. Wood. Then skirting the southern end of the Pamir steppe, he journeyed to Tash Kurgan, and over the mountains by a nearly direct route to Kashgar, the capital of eastern Turkestan (or Little Bokhara). From Kashgar his route was carried on to Yarkand, and thence to the vicinity of the Karakoram Pass. The Pundits thus employed

are equipped with "praying-wheels," in which the instruments for making observations are packed. Such wheels are familiar to the Buddhist people, who, when they see the Pundit bending over his instruments, fancy he is engaged in his devotions. So much success has attended this contrivance, that the Russian Geographical Society at St. Petersburg have applied to Col. Walker for a "praying-wheel," which he "has had much pleasure in supplying, and may well hope that it will be found as serviceable to Russian as it has been to British geographers."

THE KOLA NUT.

OUR Correspondent has furnished us with a fair sample of the Kola nut of Western Africa, which is, as our Correspondent states, highly esteemed by the negroes, and forms a very important article of commerce in the native markets. "The nuts possess," he says, "an agreeable, bitterish, astringent taste." "They have," says our Correspondent, "the effect of preventing hunger, strengthening the stomach, and enlivening the mind. A man can perform a day's journey upon a single Kola nut, and if eaten at night they prevent sleep. I have long wished to introduce them to the notice of literary men and those who have much mental work. I can testify myself to their restorative properties when fatigued by mental application and oppressed by the heat of the climate. The way for Europeans to use them is thus:—Take half a Kola or a whole one, well masticate, swallow the juice, eject the residue, then drink cold water; and 'the bitter water shall become sweet,' for a peculiar and very pleasant flavour is imparted to it." The tree furnishing the nuts is also cultivated in the West Indies and in Brazil, to which countries the seed has been introduced through the medium of the traffic in slaves,—one point in favour of the slave trade! The botanical history of the tree is well known,—one curious circumstance therein consisting in the fact that the seeds have sometimes four or more cotyledons instead of the usual dicotyledonary structure. The chemical nature of the seed is not so well known, and it would be very desirable that further analyses be made of it to give the explanation of the properties assigned to it by the natives, among which we may mention that of purifying water.

The bitter Kola is a totally different thing—probably it is the seed of some Anonacea or of some Guttifer. Our Correspondent would render a real service to science if he would ascertain for himself or give us the means of discovering what is the precise tree furnishing the bitter Kola nuts.

Our readers will find a coloured figure of the true Kola nut in a recent volume of the *Botanical Magazine*, tab. 5699, and in the Kew Museum may be seen numerous specimens of the nuts.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 17.—Dr. W. A. Miller, Treasurer and V.P., in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'On a Distinct Form of Transient Hemiopia,' by Dr. Hubert Airy, and 'Account of the Great Melbourne Telescope, from April, 1868, to its Commencement of Operations in Australia, in 1869,' by M. A. Le Sueur.

ASIATIC.—Feb. 21.—Major-Gen. Sir H. Rawlinson, K.C.B., President, in the chair.—Col. W. Edwyn Evans was elected a Resident Member; Rajah Jaikishan Dass Bahadoor, Thakur Gorparshad Singh, Esq., M. l'Abbé E. Masson, of Paris, and Dr. Schindler, of Teheran, were elected Non-resident Members.—The President drew attention to the newly-discovered Moabite Inscription at Dhiban, with reference to M. le Comte de Vogüé's pamphlet on the subject just published in Paris. From the statements made in M. Clermont-Gameau's letter to Count de Vogüé it appeared that it was a French discovery rather than an English one, as a former account of it in a daily paper had led him to suppose: this did not, of course, in any way affect its importance. On one essential point, however, he could not adopt the identification put

forward by the discoverer, and approved by the editor of the pamphlet. While they were agreed that King Mesha, whose achievements the inscription commemorated was the same as the Mesha of the Bible, the contemporary and adversary of Ahab, Ahaziah and Jehoram, kings of Israel, he believed that this was another king of Moab, of the same name, and probably preceding the Biblical Mesha by two generations, as identity of names in alternate generations was a general custom with princes of Eastern countries. He thought the first letter of the fifth line of the inscription, represented the end of the name of the contemporary King of Israel, whom the Moabite King boasts of having vanquished, the commencement of the name being lost at the end of the preceding line. Now this solitary letter in the beginning of the fifth line being a *Yod*, he thought it highly probable that the mutilated name was that of *Omri*, which occurred again in the seventh line, and that *Omri*, Ahab's predecessor and the founder of Samaria, was meant. If such was the case, the relative date of the inscription would be more remote by about thirty years than the French interpreters supposed; though, on the other hand, as the actual date would have to be reduced by some forty years below the received Scripture chronology, according to the corrections of the Assyrian Canon verified by the record of the Solar Eclipse of B.C. 763. Thus the date of this inscription would, if it belonged to the Biblical Mesha, be about 855 B.C., or if Sir Henry's view was adopted, about 885 B.C. Mr. E. Thomas remarked that the forms of the letters in the Dhiban Inscription closely resembled the *Duc de Luynes' fac-similes of the Phœnician characters used in the inscription of Sargon (about 710 B.C.)*, as might be seen from the tables given in his edition of 'Prinsep's Antiquities,' vol. ii. p. 166.—The introductory portion of two papers, which will be printed in the Society's *Journal*, were then read: 'On the Treatment of the Nexus in the neo-Aryan Languages of India,' by Mr. J. Beames; and 'Two Jātakas, in the original Pāli Text, with a Translation,' by Mr. V. Fausbøll.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 17.—F. Ouvry, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.—The Rev. J. Beck, Local Secretary for Sussex, exhibited a collection of gold rings, and stone and bronze celts, formed in West Sussex.—Mr. J. Evans exhibited a posie ring, with the words, "Let no calamitie separate amitie."—Mr. O. Morgan exhibited a curious silver plaque, on which were engraved emblematical allusions to the Pretender and William the Third.—Mr. S. Sharp, Local Secretary for Northamptonshire, read a paper 'On an interesting Collection of Roman Antiquities from Dulston, in that county.'

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Feb. 4.—The Very Rev. Dr. Rock in the chair.—Col. Lane Fox exhibited a matchlock of the seventeenth century, and of peculiar construction, lately found at Inverness, and illustrated it by others from his collection. The main point was, whether the matchlock in question was of Eastern make. Some discussion took place.—Mr. Smith and Mr. Henderson exhibited various weapons; some weapons of State used in the East.—Dr. Rock referred to a richly-embroidered chasuble of the fifteenth century, exhibited by Dr. Kendrick, of Warrington, and found at Warrington about fifty years ago in a concealed staircase leading to the crypt of a church. A knightly figure at the lower part of the chasuble was thought to represent Thomas of Lancaster, the hero of the popular party against the Despencers.—A paper 'On the Portraiture of the Ancients,' by Mr. C. W. King, was read. The chairman and Mr. Yates made some comments.—Mr. Burt read 'Notes on a Fishery at Lapworth, Warwickshire,' temp. Edward the Third, founded on a document in the Public Record Office. This was a lease, by Sir John de Bishopson, of the fishing of the lake of his manor for the seven weeks of Lent, reserving provision for his table and stock for the lake.—The Rev. J. F. Russell exhibited a portrait of the Rev. John Meadows, Rector of Ousden, Suffolk,

by Cornelius Jansen.—Mr. F. Spurrell exhibited flint weapons, &c. from the neighbourhood of Dartford, Kent.—Dr. Waite showed a photograph of the porch of Adel Church, Yorkshire.—Mr. Hare, of Liskeard, sent a rubbing of an inscription on a granite slab at Pendarves, and a personal seal of the fifteenth century, found in the sand of Mount's Bay, Cornwall.

NUMISMATIC.—Feb. 17.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair.—Dr. A. Smith exhibited a coin of Sitric with the obverse legend *SITRIC CUNUNG DYFL*, and the reverse *GODWINE MO WINT*, the head to the left, like that of Ethelred the Second. Also a penny of Anlaf, with the reverse legend *ANLAF CUNUNGS*, and some other Hiberno-Danish coins. He also made remarks on the cleaning of coins, recommending "liquor ammoniæ fortis," and, if necessary, in the case of copper coins rubbing with black-lead. He also communicated a list of the so-called gun-money of James the Second.—Mr. Corkran exhibited a cast of a "Tiers de Sou" of Ariadne, the wife of the Emperor Zeno, and made remarks concerning the date of her marriage, usually supposed to have taken place A.D. 474, but which the late M. Sabatier, in his 'Description Générale des Monnaies Byzantines,' fixes at A.D. 459.—Mr. Vaux read a paper 'On the Coins of Syria bearing Phœnician Legends.'

STATISTICAL.—Feb. 15.—W. Newmarch, Esq., President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. Ernest Seyd 'On International Coinage and Foreign Exchanges.'—The following gentlemen were elected: as Fellows, Messrs. F. J. Hartley, J. Hewett, and H. R. Williams; as Foreign Honorary Members, the Hon. D. Wells, Washington, U.S.; M. C. Juglar, Paris, and Mr. J. Sandford, Boston, U.S.;—as Corresponding Members, the Hon. H. Thurlow, the Hague, and Mr. A. Mansolas, Athens.

LINNEAN.—Feb. 17.—G. Bentham, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. R. B. Sharpe was elected a Fellow.—The following papers were read: 'Notes on the Tree-ferns of British Sikkim, with Descriptions of Three New Species, and Supplemental Remarks on their Relations to Palms and Cycads,' by Mr. J. Scott (illustrated by an extensive series of drawings),—'On the Commelynaceæ of Bengal,' by Mr. C. B. Clarke; both communicated by Thomas Anderson, M.D.—Extract of a Letter from Dr. H. F. Hance to Dr. Hooker, dated Whampoa, October 14, 1869, and giving a highly interesting account of the Botany of the White Cloud (Pakwan) Hills, near Canton.

ETHNOLOGICAL.—Feb. 22.—Prof. Huxley, President, in the chair.—Mr. E. Backhouse was announced as a new member.—By the courtesy of Dr. Lockhart, a calva from China was exhibited by Prof. Busk, in illustration of his former paper on a calvaria which had been assigned to Confucius. The skull is mounted in copper, and was formerly supported on a tripod and furnished with a lid. The President, Mr. Flower, and Dr. Hyde Clarke spoke upon this communication.—A paper 'On Discoveries of Archaeological Interest in recent Deposits in Yorkshire,' by Mr. C. Monkman, was read. The author described the discovery of worked flints in the clay of Kelsea Hill—a deposit formerly regarded as belonging to the Hesse clay, but probably only a derivative clay washed from the Hesse deposits on old Kelsea Hill. Large finds of stone implements of neolithic type are said to have been made in the York sands. Many implements have also been found in the old river-deposits in the Vale of Pickering, chiefly in the prosecution of land-drainage works. The paper was illustrated by a splendid collection of specimens, and in the discussion Prof. Busk, Mr. Flower, the Rev. J. L. Rome, Dr. Nicholas and Mr. Judd took part.—A paper by Dr. Jagor was then read, 'On the Natives of Naga, in Luzon, Philippine Islands.' The author described in detail the manners and customs of the Bicol Indians inhabiting this locality. Dr. Campbell inquired whether the name of the place had any connexion with the Sanskrit *naga*, a snake.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Feb. 21.—Mr. A. R. Wallace, President, in the chair.—Prof. J. C. Schödté, of Copenhagen, and Prof. C. T. E. von Siebold, of Munich, were elected Honorary Members; Messrs. B. J. Lucas and G. T. Porritt were elected Annual Subscribers.—Mr. J. Hunter exhibited a specimen of a *Plusia* captured in the New Forest by Mr. Stock, and supposed to be *P. ni*.—Mr. Albert Müller, galls formed in the flowers of the tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*) by the larvæ of a Dipterous insect: the whole floret had become hypertrophied, and at the same time the stamens, style and ovule had entirely disappeared.—Mr. Pascoe, the *Nepharia alata* of Castelnau, re-described in the last number of the *Transactions* of the Entomological Society of New South Wales by Mr. King under the name of *Hiketes thoracicus*.—A discussion on various points of nomenclature was participated in by Prof. Westwood, Messrs. Pascoe, Bates, Müller, M'Lachlan, Janson, Sheppard and Dunning.—The following paper was read: 'On Butterflies recently received by Mr. Swanzy from West Africa'; by Mr. A. G. Butler. Three new species were described, belonging to the genera *Romaleosoma*, *Philgoma*, and *Mycalopsis*.

CHEMICAL.—Feb. 17.—Prof. Williamson, President, in the chair.—An account was given by Prof. Tyndall of his researches 'On the Action of Light on Vapours,' illustrated by beautiful experiments. Dr. Tyndall said that it had for years past been his endeavour to make Radiant Heat a means of getting an insight into what is called Chemical Combination. To this end he has experimented with luminous waves on matter in the gaseous state. The gases of vapours are introduced into a long glass tube, and through the whole length of this tube the condensed beam of an electric lamp is sent. To render the action of light upon vapours visible, substances have been chosen which have among their products of decomposition at least one whose boiling-point is so high that as soon as it is formed it is precipitated. Such substances are Nitrous Oxide gas, the vapour of Allylic Iodide, of Benzole, &c. In all cases the visible action commenced with the formation of a blue cloud, in some instances of the deepest azure tinge, rivaling the colour of the purest Italian sky. When the light, previous to its entering the experimental tube was polarized by a Nicol's prism, the blue cloud within the tube could only be seen in certain directions, the directions varying according to the position of the short diagonal of the prism.—Dr. Tyndall subsequently repeated some of his experiments, recently shown at the Royal Institution, in illustration of the nature of the dust floating in the air.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Feb. 16.—Mr. C. V. Walker, President, in the chair.—The following candidates were elected Fellows: Messrs. F. Andrews, S. H. Miller, and A. North.—Several papers were read, viz., 'Lunar Influence upon the amount of Rainfall,' by Mr. J. C. Bloxam; 'The Weather of 1869,' by Scutari, Constantinople; by Sergeant Lyne, R.E.; and 'On the Aurora Borealis of Feb. 1, 1870,' which were illustrated by some good sketches.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Feb. 23.—Prof. Marshall in the chair.—The paper read was, 'On the Use and Abuse of Town Sewage,' by Mr. W. Hope.—Sir William Denison, Prof. Voelcker, Messrs. Baldwin, Latham, R. Rawlinson, Mechi, Burns, Wyld, Target, Paul and Capt. Selwyn took part in the discussion.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.—Feb. 15.—Dr. Berthold Seemann, V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. C. W. Eddy and E. Schiemann were elected Fellows.—Papers were read by Dr. B. Davis and Mr. E. A. Welch, 'On the Aborigines of the Chatham Islands,'—by Dr. J. Campbell, 'On Polygamy: its Influence in determining the Sex of our Race and its Effects on the Growth of Population,'—and Mr. R. Tate described an Inscribed Rock on the Banks of the Iguana, a tributary of the Orinoco.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—Feb. 21.—Prof. Cayley in the chair.—Mr. F. A. Paley read a paper 'On the Antiquity of some of our Familiar Agricultural Terms,'—and Mr. W. K. Clifford communicated his 'Proof that every Rational Equation has a Root.'

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** Actuarial, 7.—'Proper Method of Loading Premiums required for Grant of Life Annuities, &c.,' Mr. W. M. Makeham.
— Architects, 8.
— Social Science, 8.—'Financial Position of Local Sanitary Authorities,' Mr. W. H. Michael.
— Royal Academy, 8.—'Sculpture,' Mr. H. Weekes.
— Geographical, 8.—'Visit to Yarkand and Kashgar,' Mr. R. B. Shaw; 'Journey through Province of Shantung, and Visit to Tomb of Confucius,' Mr. J. Markham.
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Plant Life,' Dr. Masters.
— Anthropological, 8.—'Circassian Slaves and the Sultan's Harem,' Major F. Millingen.
— Civil Engineers, 8.—'Mhow-kee-Mullee Viaduct, and Pennair Bridge Discussions,' 'Wolf Rock Lighthouse,' Mr. J. N. Douglas.
— Social Science, 8.—'True Scope of Economic Science,' Dr. W. B. Hodgson (at the Society of Arts' House).
Wed. Society of Arts, 8.—'High Charges for Passengers on Railways, and Advantages of Low Fares,' Mr. G. W. Jones.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Chemistry of Vegetable Products,' Prof. Odling.
— Linnean, 8.—'Hybridism among Cinchona,' Mr. J. Broughton.
— Chemical, 8.—'Indices of Refraction,' Dr. Gladstone.
— Royal, 8.
— Antiquaries, 8.—'Monastic Inventories,' Rev. M. E. C. Walcott.
Fri. United Service Institution, 3.—'Ocean Currents and their Influences,' Mr. A. G. Findlay.
— Archaeological Institute, 4.
— Royal Institution, 8.—'Iron-built Ships,' Mr. Reed.
— Philological, 8.—'Attempt to reconcile the Laws of Latin Accent and Rhythm with those of Modern Languages, Part 2,' Prof. T. Hewitt Key.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Science of Religion,' Prof. Max Müller.

Science Gossip.

MR. HIND has just issued a Nautical Almanac Circular, showing the path of the moon's shadow in the coming total eclipse of the sun on the 22nd of December. The shadow sweeps by Syracuse, Balm and Oran in Algeria, and then near Gibraltar and Cadiz. It is to be hoped that our Government will act according to precedent, and send out the expedition thoroughly equipped with spectroscopes to settle one of the last remaining questions of solar physics, namely, the nature of the corona.

DR. T. E. THORPE, of Owens College, is investigating various actions of bromine.

THERE is a project on foot in Paris for the formation of a museum containing the best examples that can be found of the various types of the human race, not for scientific purposes only, but also in the interest of Art. M. Charles Rochet has introduced the subject in a lecture at the Sorbonne.

A FRENCH doctor, M. Schindler, in a recent treatise on obesity, strongly recommends the waters of Marienbad as a means of reduction.

A FOLIO Atlas, containing eighty figures of the Trichina, has been brought out by M. Collin, which completes his work on 'Les Trichines et la Trichinose.'

MM. BÉCHAMP and ESTOR, of Montpellier, in a memoir on the composition and formation of blood, try to demonstrate that respiration is a species of fermentation.

A COLLECTION of mammals and birds from Thibet has been received in Paris from the Abbé David.

MM. TROOST and HAUTEFEUILLE have published their observations on the heat of combination of silicon with chlorine and with oxygen.

M. BONTEMPS has presented to the Academy several important MSS. of Charles, the physicist. They comprise some introductory addresses, and his lessons on experimental physics.

THE fall of snow in the department of Eastern Pyrenees has been greater than any on record there. M. Naudin, in a description of the fall, read before the Academy of Sciences, says that of the olives and elms the branches are broken down and the trunks torn by the weight of the snow. The orange-trees are also mutilated, though to a less extent.

THE Société de Géographie has awarded the Empress's new prize of 10,000 francs to M. de Lesseps. M. de Lesseps has given the money as a contribution to the Society's projected expedition in Equatorial Africa. At the same meeting, details of the death of Mdle. Tinné were read.

It is proposed to use hypophosphoric acid in agriculture for the destruction of insects. M. Stanislas Martin especially advocates its use

against the *Phylloxera vastatrix*, which is so injurious to the roots of vines.

M. BERT has been making experiments with regard to the action of green light on the sensitive plant. In a few days this light has the effect of darkness, the plant ceases to be sensitive, and finally dies.

A NEW salt has been discovered in the salt-pits of Halstat, which M. Tschermak, of Vienna, has named Simonyite, after its discoverer.

SIGNOR A. GARBIGLIETTE has issued a 'Catalogus Hemipterorum Heteropterorum,' with a description of some species native to Italy.

THE *Nuovo Giornale Botanico Italiano* has entered on the second year of its existence.

SIGNOR BOMBICCI has published a volume of notes on Italian Mineralogy.

IL Comitato Geologico d'Italia has issued the first number of a bulletin: it is edited by Signor Pietro Zegi, the secretary of the society. The first volume of 'Transactions' is ready.

PROF. GARIBALDI has issued a Report on the observations made at the University Observatory, at Genoa, of the falling stars of last November.

FINE ARTS

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE WINTER EXHIBITION of Sketches and Studies WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, March 19th.—5, Pall Mall East. Ten till Dusk.—Admission, 1s. WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

OLD BOND STREET GALLERY.—THE SPRING EXHIBITION of Pictures in Oil and Water Colours is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. Open at Nine. G. F. CHESTER, Hon. J. W. BENSON, Secs.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS' GALLERY, 9, Conduit Street.—EXHIBITION of WORKS NOW OPEN. Rosa Bonheur: 'St. Hubert's Stag,' by Rosa Bonheur, exhibiting at the above Gallery.—Admission, 1s.

GUSTAVE DORÉ.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, OPEN DAILY, at the New Gallery, from Ten till Five (gas at dusk).—Admission, 1s.

Will Close Saturday next, March 5th.

THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS FOURTH WINTER EXHIBITION of Sketches and Studies by the Members. Open Daily, from Nine till Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary. Gallery, 53, Pall Mall.

SIR NOEL PATON'S 'MORS JANUA VITE.' This impressive 'Sermon on Canvas,' by Special Command dedicated to the Queen, ON VIEW DAILY, at J. and R. JENNINGS' GALLERY, No. 62, Cheapside.—Admission, 6d.; Ten till Five. Illuminated by Gas.

Masterpieces of the Early Printers and Engravers. A Series of Fac-Similes from Rare and Curious Books. By H. Noel Humphreys. (Sotheran.)

Les Merveilles de la Sculpture. Par Louis Viardot. Illustrated. (Hachette.)

Les Merveilles de la Gravure. Par Georges Duplessis. Illustrated. (Hachette.)

THREE volumes, differing as they do in characters and qualities, are all intended to elucidate the merits of ancient arts. The most important is the work of Mr. Noel Humphreys. His object has been to enable an inexperienced collector or student to form a tolerably just estimate of the works of the early printers without passing through a long series of bibliographical investigations. He has found it, he tells us, necessary to select a series of examples not only from the works of the printers, but also from those of some contemporary engravers, in order to show what aid Art afforded for the decoration of noble volumes. As it is imperative to choose what are unaptly called "masterpieces," the earliest specimens had to be excluded, and the days of Albert Dürer are the starting-time of Mr. Humphreys's researches. So it is the works of Lucas Cranach, Jean Duvet and Hans Schaeufelein that yield subjects for transcription, and their histories matter for illustration; but of this part of the subject we may as well say at once that the craft of the printer soon falls into the background, while

the artistic powers of those great designers who made use of the printers are wisely made prominent. No one who cares for Art will regret this. For the purposes of a popular work there are sufficient copies from printers' marks of fair design and varying date, together with specimens of old typography, which are satisfactory in their way, and which, taken as a whole, are really remarkable examples of what can be done in transcribing and copying for popular service. We are bound to say, however, that while the general student may well hope to profit by the copies before us, the best of the copies fall far short of the originals. This remark applies to the fac-similes of engravings from artists' designs as well as to typographic illustrations and decorations; and we would add, that reproductions in photography by one of those modifications of the carbon process, of which so many now appeal to the public, such as Mr. Griggs's mode, might have served Mr. Humphreys's purpose better than the photo-lithography which he has employed, and which we observe is often uncertain in its results. The subjects are peculiarly fitted for either of the processes we have named, and, had permanency not been indispensable, ordinary photography would have been best of all. It would have been free from that somewhat dead and heavy look which affects not a few of the copies in question, e.g. 'The Penitence of St. Chrysostom,' by Lucas Cranach, from the copper; 'Christ leaving his Mother,' after M. Antonio's copy of Albert Dürer; 'The Triumph of Divinity,' from the 'Trionfi' of Petrarca; 'The Emperor Max,' after Dürer. Those who are familiar with the ancient works know that they exhibit just the converse of this defect.

Mr. Humphreys's good taste enabled him to make a fine and characteristic selection of examples, not excluding noble specimens because they are not popular, nor including others because they are simply rare. We object to the affectation of styling Albert Dürer "Albrecht Dürer"; but we thank him for copying that artist's 'Assumption of the Virgin,' not, it is true, so well as it might be copied, but still remarkably well. He could not have done better than to copy the pair of examples of that early 'Dance of Death' which an unknown artist designed for the anonymous publication of Lyons in 1494. "Unrecognized" would be a better term than "unknown" to apply to the designer of those grand and pathetic compositions which are true masterpieces; and we differ from the editor in describing the designs as "rude," for the fact is, that the human figures in one of them, 'Les Trois Vifs,' are, even if we do not make allowance for the popular service for which the originals were intended, rigorously, expressively, and learnedly drawn; they are far better indeed than the majority of recent works, and greatly beyond a comparison with the kind of art which obtained acceptance during the eighteenth century. The men sit in their saddles, and their limbs are delineated with such truthful spirit that Mr. Humphreys ought to withdraw his apology for the artist who designed them.

As we cited several unfortunate examples of reproductions which are comprised in this book, it is fair that we should mention some of superior character. To this end see the copy from Cranach's weird 'Temptation of

St. Anthony,' Cranach the younger's 'Baptism of Christ,' Dürer's 'Martyrdom of St. John,' from the series of the Apocalypse: this comes a little black. 'David before Saul,' by Lucas van Leyden; also the great 'Bartholomew' of Cranach, and several specimens from the Troyes 'Dance of Death,' of 1528, the execution of the original of which last is much inferior to that of the earlier Lyons version above mentioned. Of medium merit are 'Christ bearing the Cross,' after Martin Schön; 'The Reviling of Christ,' after Lucas van Leyden; the 'Uprising of the Seven-headed Beast' of Duvel, the French Dürer; and 'Esther before Ahasuerus,' after Lucas van Leyden, besides several examples of later dates and other countries.

The French manuals on the greatest works in sculpture and engraving are parts of the *Bibliothèque des Merveilles*, of which we have reviewed more than one volume. Those now before us are so far admirable that translations into English would be welcome, certainly useful to many: this would be the case more particularly if the translations were accompanied by the spirited woodcuts of the French editions. The compilation of M. Viardot contains a general account of antique sculpture, Greek sculpture rightly occupying a large portion of the book. Modern sculpture is ably described, particularly that of France, and it is illustrated by means of examples, chosen from Italy, of the early and late periods of the Renaissance, and of recent production in what is truly the pseudo-antique style, the latest sign of the wreck of Italian Art. Spanish and German sculpture follow: among the artists of the latter country sculpture lives more effectually than M. Viardot has shown. Of this branch of English Art the account is meagre in an æsthetic point of view, and rather pathetic than critical. M. Viardot has heard of no other recent sculptor in England than the showy Baron Marochetti. The account of French sculpture relates in a dashy way its development in the Gothic ages, to which M. Viardot does less than justice, and is continued by means of notes upon the contents of that magnificent series of halls in the Louvre which bear the names of the great sculptors of France, from Michael Columb to Houdon. In the list which this section includes the name of Clodion has not caught our eye.

The *Bibliothèque des Merveilles* is a popular series, intended for readers of ordinary intelligence: its members are not profound on any subject; but, generally speaking, its opinions have been guided by good taste and knowledge. These remarks apply to the books in question with greater aptitude than to their fellows which have come before us. In the work of M. Georges Duplessis we turned with interest to what he has written about English engraving, and were amused by a sort of quasi-apology with which it opens for the arts of this country. We say this not contumeliously of our author, who has honestly and intelligently tried to do us justice: it is not every French writer who would designate Faithorne as one who carried in England engraving to the first rank, and give due credit to John Payne. This sketch of English engraving is, on the whole, well compiled and just. The only living English artist of this class whom M. Duplessis names is Mr. George Cruikshank—honour to his labours! But surely M. Duplessis should have named Mr. John Pye, who is a Member of the French Academy—the highest honour which

has been vouchsafed to an English engraver of these times. Mr. Edward Goodall deserves a line.

MR. RUSKIN ON ART.

MR. RUSKIN delivered his third lecture, as Slade Professor of Art, in the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford, on Wednesday last. His subject was the Relation of Art to Morality.

Art can only perfect morality: it never can produce art; for Art must arise from a moral state already existing, of which it is but the expression. The Art of a nation is the component of its ethical state: we cannot paint or sing ourselves into being good men, but we must be good men before we can paint or sing as we ought. So noble language is the exponent of noble thought. It is not a communicable trick of grammar or of action: it is possible only to the gentle; it can only spring out of a sincere heart. Every beauty in the language of a nation is an indication of the innermost laws of its being. If the nation is great, its tongue will be great: no tongue can be great unless it be the exponent of great deeds. We can never learn to speak as great men spoke unless we become what they once were.

The manual arts, above all, are a perfect exponent, first, of the character of the workman himself; secondly, of that of the nation to which he belongs. What exquisite symmetry and precision and energy we see, for instance, in Paul Veronese! Who could suppose it co-existing with anything low or coarse or degrading? with remorse, or lust, or consciousness of wrong? But the moral temper of the artist is shown not only by his perfect expression, but by the lovely forms he chooses to express. The great artist must have a keen perception of beauty as well as a powerful imagination, but both subdued to the calm of the waveless mountain lake, which reflects each beauty of the heaven, itself unmoved. In all the great artists of the past we can see at once their character in their works; but in modern Art this is not so. Modern life wants simplicity and integrity—everything is broken up. The modern artist can no longer be fairly judged from what he produces; partly he imitates the past, and so the character of his art is not his own; partly he seems to forget that if painting and literature is to be good its origin must be good. Of all human existences, the life of distorted or tainted nobility of intellect is the most miserable.

To turn to the effect of noble Art on other men. We cannot fail to remark that it is not in the peace and purity of simple peasant life that Art is to be found; but that Art attains its highest perfection in a stage of civilization sullied by crime—that the noblest development of Art may almost be allowed to be a sure sign of a nation's approaching ruin. For Art finds its highest perfection by its contention with evil—its noblest development by its struggle with what is base and degrading—it is hence that it derives its power. The virtues of artless peasants are apparent, not real; it is their ignorance of evil and the absence of all temptation which makes them virtuous. A noble nation, as it hastens on the path of progress passes through a stage of feverish energy which increases as step by step it draws nearer to its perfection. At last conscience and intellect are so highly developed that new kinds of error spring up from inability to satisfy the one or to minister to the other; wealth increases, and luxury with wealth, while the arts are exponent of each phase of its growth or decline. At last the catastrophe comes, but Art does not in any way bring it about; it rather is that wealth, that root of all evil, has made all the nations' skill minister to evil purposes, and it has caused Art to do so among the rest.

Although it is true that in many great artists there has been an element of sorrow in their character, a kind of momentary despair from time to time, arising from their consciousness of the unprofitableness of their shortlived service, yet in most the motive power has been a strong instinct of duty or a hopeful love of doing with their might all that the great Master gives them to do. Art

cannot co-exist with what is selfish: the true artist must have an energy of love joined to an energy of order. These two instincts are necessary,—the one to teach him to deal kindly with surrounding life, the other to enable him to subdue rebellious forces. All in him must be strong, and yet gentle and obedient: he must suppress no natural instinct, but only bring it into proper subjection. Anger, for instance, must not be starved, as it is too often starved in modern life. We suppress one just feeling of vengeance against evil,—we make the end of punishment expediency, and not the vindicating of the majesty of Justice;—we put our criminal to death, not because he deserves to die, but that he may serve as a scarecrow to prevent others doing the like.

Art, then, must always be founded on a love of order based on justice, and on a love of beauty based on affection. This latter is an essential part of all noble natures: it is the direct adversary of cruelty, avarice, mean worldly care. The intensity of all other perceptions of beauty is always commensurate with the imaginative purity of the passion of love.

The moral power of imagination is unbounded; it is on the gradual increase of the dignity of the relations existing between the sexes that the gradual increase of the imaginative faculty depends. It was imperfect among the Greeks because of the subordinate position of women and the presence of inferior passions, whereby the ethical progress of the Greek mind was arrested. In its highest form imagination gives rise to the noblest chivalry—that bulwark of honour and of patience. Its highest function is not to suppress the passions, but to exalt them to right objects.

Imagination rightly cultivated gives us a true knowledge of the past, a firm grasp of the present, a confident hope for the future. It is our best educator; it fills our conceptive faculty with noble thoughts when directed aright; it enables us to conquer that kingdom of our thoughts wherein lies our noblest victory. Better is he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city.

True Art then is never immoral—we might almost say that little else but Art is moral; for as life without industry is guilt, so industry without Art is brutality. But we must always remember that in order to be great artists we must first of all be good men; that his work only lives and prospers who hath not lifted up his mind unto vanity, but steadily pursues solely what is pure and honest and of good report.

Mr. Ruskin's next lecture will be delivered on Thursday, March the 3rd. The subject will be 'The Relation of Art to Use.'

MR. MACLISE'S MASTERPIECES.

A RECENT visit to the Royal Gallery, in the Houses of Parliament, gave us cause to lament the too obvious deterioration of Mr. MacLise's picture in that chamber, 'The Interview between Wellington and Blücher after Waterloo.' The whole of this work is now covered with what may aptly be compared to a glassy or semi-transparent mildew. We know no better term for this purpose than "mildew," although the word but ill applies to the look of the painting; painters will recognize our meaning if we say that the picture is obscured by a "chill" such as accrues to indifferent or badly-employed varnish when applied to an oil-painting. This is more strongly marked on some portions of the surface of this picture than on others. The faces of two Irishmen, who lie wounded on the ground, and cheer the Generals whose meeting is the subject of the work, are so deeply marred that their expressions are obscured; in other places the defect is but slightly distinguishable, although it is constant and sadly injurious to the great work. By examination as complete as want of a scaffolding permits, we are convinced that this appearance is superficial, and could be removed without injury to the pigments, and therefore without injury to the picture. We discovered nothing like fading or discoloration of the pigments, and neither exfoliation nor crumbling nor cracking of the surface is observable by one who stands

on the floor of the Royal Gallery, but everywhere obscuration, which may be due to the coming to the surface of a semi-opaque medium, such as the solution of silica, which is employed in stereo-chrome painting. We have reason to believe that superabundance of this medium was inadvertently employed in "fixing" the colours after Mr. MacLise had finished his work. We do not pretend to say that the present state of this masterpiece is due to such an error; neither does it seem easy to show how a solution of silica, once absorbed by and solidified in the plaster on which this picture was wrought, could come to the surface again and obscure the whole. Yet we know that the result of applying superabundance of a silicious solution to a painted surface produces a dim, glassy film, which is identical in appearance with that "mildew" which obscures the picture. It seems beyond question that the film is on the surface; if so, it may easily be dissolved off the wall, so that the painting may recover its brilliancy. There is nothing new in this defect beyond its having gradually spread during the last seven years. Before the artist had finished the picture small parts presented the same appearance, which was attributed to the application of an excess of silica. The painting by Mr. MacLise, which fills the panel of the wall of the Royal Gallery opposite to that of 'The Interview of Wellington and Blücher,' and represents 'The Death of Nelson,' seems intact, except where, on the black hat of the Admiral, which lies immediately in the foreground and in the middle of the panel, a few fresh marks are observable; but we do not know that they are identified with the dimness of the companion work.

THE BANKS OF THE THAMES.

It is now announced that the Government does not think it right to lay out in gardens so valuable a plot of land as that which is composed by two and three quarters of the five and a half reserved acres which have been recovered from the river shore, when that plot may be devoted to buildings and the proceeds applied in relief of taxation. This seems economical, but it may really be otherwise. Considering that we constantly buy land in London with public money in order to admit air and gain space, it seems foolish after having embanked the river to proceed to reduce its ancient open space by contracting the alignment of buildings on its banks. The architectural effect of such a proceeding may be doubted by those who consider how great will be the sacrifice of spaciousness, that noblest element in architectural questions, and that the bridges were designed for a wide view, which will be destroyed if encroachments are permitted on the present line. We trust the good taste of the people will defeat attempts to reduce the importance of the greatest aid to architectural grandeur which the present state of London offers, *i.e.* the grand breadth of the river-opening. We do not desire so to "canalize" the Thames, as our neighbours have "canalized" the Seine, and it would be a crowning folly to reduce the width of our great air-artery, while we give thousands of pounds for trivial spaces in its neighbourhood. If architectural effect is desired for the river bank, let it be given by edifices on or near the present line. With a little common sense employed in management, this could be effected with commercial profit and not at public cost; for it is certain that the river front will soon become too valuable to be occupied by the backs of houses. It must be remembered that as wharfs no longer prevail, and trade is banished from the north side of the Thames bank, the nature of the place is changed and architectural display will be a necessity for its profitable employment. If we are not too clever for the occasion, and will abstain from cheese-parings, and let things take a natural course, so that the bank of the Thames may become a great thoroughfare, an architectural consummation may be looked for, far better than that of the Rue de Rivoli, and beside a river which is three times as wide as the Seine.

THE SALE OF THE SAN DONATO COLLECTION.

THE first two days' sales of the Demidoff (San Donato) Collection of Works of Art were attractive in Paris on Monday and Tuesday last. A great crowd assembled in the rooms, and the usual interest of such events was intensified when certain lots were brought forward. We give the names of the more important articles, and the prices, in guineas, they realized. The following notes may be, in addition, interesting. The single picture by Bonington is reported to have been bought for the Marquis of Hertford. The so-called Decamps 'Chiens de Chasse' was, after being submitted to a jury of artists and experts, withdrawn from competition as not original. Being moved thereto by its intrinsic merits, a well-known collector offered a high price for this picture. The famous Delacroix, 'Pierre le Grand,' was purchased by Mr. Gambart, and will probably be brought to England. When the same artist's 'La Mort de Jane Grey' was knocked down, a murmur ran through the room, composed of the voices of persons demanding if the picture was bought for France or England. Not a little disappointment was marked on the faces of the French part of the assembly when it was stated that the work would cross the Channel. It was sold, we understand, to Mr. Eaton, of Prince's Gate. Delacroix's 'Lord Strafford' was a replica, of which the original belongs to the Duke of Sutherland. M. Gallait's 'Art et Liberté,' a version of which was exhibited at the French Gallery, Pall Mall, is the original of many replicas. M. Gallait's 'Le Duc d'Albe recevant le Serment de Jean de Vargas' is the sketch, or original design, of the picture, which is in the hands of Mr. Mendel. The former is said to have been sold to the King of the Belgians. Ary Scheffer's 'Françoise de Rimini,' for which the enormous price of 4,000 guineas was obtained, was not many years ago sold with the Orleans pictures for 1,520 guineas. The undermentioned prices include the sale commission of 5 per cent. on each article, which, in France, is always paid by the buyer:—Bonington, Henry IV. et l'Ambassadeur d'Espagne, 3,320; Cabat, Le Lac de Garde, 352; Delacroix (Paul), Pierre le Grand, 800; La Mort de Jane Grey, 4,400; La Mort de Jane Grey, 1,080; Cromwell, 920; Lord Strafford, 1,200; Delacroix, Christophe Colomb au Couvent de Sainte-Marie de Rabida, 1,520; Christophe Colomb rapportant aux Rois Catholiques les richesses conquises dans sa première expédition au Nouveau Monde, 1,200; Passage d'un Gué au Maroc, 592; Une Fantasia au Maroc, 556; Charles-Quint au Couvent de Saint-Just, 208; Demarne, La Sortie des Bestiaux, 660; Le Retour des Bestiaux, 800; La Foire de Makarief, 224; Une Foire aux Bestiaux en Normandie, 184; Paysage avec Animaux, 132; Un Canal, 400; Frère (Edouard), La Moissonneuse, 100; Gallait (Louis), Art et Liberté, 1,020; Le Duc d'Albe recevant le Serment de Jean de Vargas, 1,180; Granet, La Mort du Poussin, 1,320; La Communion dans les Catacombes de Rome, 100; Lami (Eugène), Le Départ pour la Chasse, 160; Au Steeple-chase, 140; Voiture de Masques, Carnaval de 1835, 160; Lampi, Portrait de l'Impératrice Catherine II., 160; Marilhat, Mosquée dans la Basse Égypte, 920; Saint-Jean, 'L'Automne,' 600; Scheffer (Ary), Françoise de Rimini, 4,000; Schlesinger, La Petite Sœur, 204; Le Portrait parlant, 200; Troyon, Femme donnant à manger à des Poules, 316; Van Dael, Groupe de Fleurs dans un Vase, 220.

THE PREDELLA AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

It does not seem to be known that a fine, elaborate and well-preserved drawing by Raphael, evidently made for the little predella belonging to Sir William Miles, and lent from Leigh Court for the exhibition of Old Masters' pictures in the Royal Academy, is preserved in the Uffizi. The picture is numbered 59 in the Academy Catalogue; its subject is the Carrying of the Cross. It formed the centre part of the predella of the altar-piece of 'Christ and the Virgin,' which Raphael painted for the nuns of St. Antonio at Perugia, and was de-

scribed by Vasari, as we remarked in our review of the Exhibition [*Athen.* No. 2202]. The picture has been sadly rubbed and touched. It would be worth while to bring a carbon photograph, such as that which has been published by M. Braun, No. 511 of his list, from the drawing in the Uffizi, before the picture. The drawing is an admirable specimen of the firmness and learning of the artist, then a young painter, and wrought with a pen in bistre; in it every stroke has been made to tell its story, and in a manner which is very different from that of the designer's later studies, in which he too often seemed to be striving for a meaning rather than expressing one conceived beforehand. M. Braun's photograph may be seen in the Print Room, British Museum.

LETTER FROM JERUSALEM.

A FRIEND in Jerusalem writes:—"It may interest your readers to be informed that the Hospital of the Templars, in Jerusalem, which, ever since the last defeat of the Crusaders by the Moslems, has been defiled as a tanner's yard, was, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Prussia, given to him by the Sultan; and that it is said to be the intention of the Prussian authorities to restore the building in its original style. The outer entrance gate and much of the basement of the inclosed edifice itself remain, and are superior examples of the architecture as practised by the Crusaders. It is to be hoped that these relics will be treated reverentially. I have not books on the subject at hand here, but think Dean Stanley gives the history of the defilement of this structure. Mr. Fergusson says something about it in his pamphlet on Jerusalem, and more, I fancy, in his 'History of Architecture.' Mr. Fergusson must be puzzled by the discoveries which have been recently made by explorers here: his theory is, that the Mosque, called the Mosque of Omar, was built by Constantine as the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. I agree that it was Christian work of about that time, and said so on first seeing it, before I was informed of Mr. Fergusson's opinion; I would not, however, pretend that it is not a copy of a later time, yet this seems most unlikely; still less would I say that it was originally the Church of the Sepulchre, although he makes a good fight for this: to go further with him and say that the Crucifixion occurred there, and that the spot was external to the city, would, under any circumstances, be impossible to me. The ancient walls of the city were, he contends, turned inwards to surround the Temple area to the southward of this. The last excavations, however, show the wall continuing in a straight line from the south-eastern angle on the solid rock, and, what was not anticipated by students and observers, it turns out that between the Mosque and the St. Stephen's Gate there was a deep valley, now filled up, the foundations of the wall being eighty-two feet below the surface, and that this is, at least, of the best Roman work, if not of Solomon's time. It will not do to pronounce it to be Agrippa's wall, or say that it was built by Hadrian. Mr. Fergusson must contend that it was built by Constantine, and this would be denying the value of internal evidence altogether. I am interested in this question, and should be glad to know what he will say: his dictum on architecture is of more value than that of Williams or of Pierotti. W."

"P.S.—I see in Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible' that Fergusson quite provides for the discovery of the valley which he calls the Asmonean Valley, so his theory is still unaffected except by the antiquity of the stones at the south-eastern angle of the present walls. These, seventy or eighty feet under ground as they stand, have Phœnician marks, workmen's signs, some in red paint; other peculiarities dispose Lieut. Warren and others who have seen all the varieties of stone-cutting here to ascribe them to Solomon's time. The last news is, that they are digging now to trace the angle with the platform, under which is the excavated sea. It is possible that this may show the corner to have been a sort of fortress to the Temple."

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

WE have the satisfaction of announcing that the appointment, so often prematurely announced, of Mr. Holmes, of the Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum, as Librarian in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* the late Mr. B. B. Woodward, was confirmed by the Queen on Wednesday last. Mr. Holmes is known as having accompanied the Abyssinian Expedition, and is, on every ground, so highly esteemed in the British Museum that he enters on his new office with the good wishes of all students. The Librarianship to the Queen is a private and royal appointment; but the liberality of successive occupants of the throne has, on exceptional occasions, granted the use of the library at Windsor to students who could not find what they wanted in the British Museum and other public libraries. Thus the office is one of considerable importance to students in letters and art. With the Librarianship in question is associated the Keepership of the noble Collection of Prints and Drawings at Windsor.

A COLLECTION of ladies' decorated fans will be made in the South Kensington Museum, and opened during the spring. Gentlemen's fans will, doubtless, be represented. The objects of this gathering will be to encourage taste and to promote the employment of female decorators on the articles in question.

MESSRS. CLAYTON & BELL desire to state that the cartoons prepared by them for the mosaics in the roof of the Central Hall of the Houses of Parliament were based on sketches by Mr. E. M. Barry; also that, under Mr. Barry's influence, Messrs. Crace and John Powell, the latter of Birmingham, treated, the former the ribs and bosses of the hall in question, the latter the roof of the staircase leading to the Royal Gallery.

SOME interesting additions have been made to the Hope Collection of Engraved Portraits at Oxford.

AN Exhibition has been opened by Mr. Gambart, in Glasgow, at St. Mary's Hall, Renfield Street, which contains, with many more, the following pictures of note:—Egg's 'Launce and his Dog,' Mr. T. Faed's 'The Cradle,'—Mr. F. Goodall's 'Mater Dolorosa,'—Mr. A. Hughes's 'La Belle Dame sans Merci,'—Mr. Holman Hunt's 'Isabella, or the Pot of Basil,'—Mr. Leighton's 'The God Pan,'—Mr. MacLise's 'Babes in the Wood,'—Mr. Millais's 'Departure of the Crusaders,'—Mr. Marks's 'What have you here?'—Mr. Rossetti's 'Greensleeves is my heart of gold, and who but my Lady Greensleeves?'—Mr. Sandys's 'Helena,'—Mdlle. R. Bonheur's 'Sheep in the Pyrenees,'—Madame H. Browne's 'The First Sorrow,'—three pictures by M. Duverger; four by M. E. Frère,—M. Alma-Tadema's 'How the Egyptians amused Themselves,' and 'Lesbia.' Besides these, there are many drawings by Mdlle. R. Bonheur and Madame H. Browne, and by Messrs. F. Madox Brown, Holman Hunt, H. S. Marks, Millais, Rossetti, F. Walker, and J. D. Watson.

THE Corporation of Flushing intend to revive the famous and splendid procession of the Entry of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, in December, 1585. At this display, which will take place in May next, great care will be taken to reproduce the costumes worn on the original occasion, and indicated by the engraving attributed to Henry Goltzius.

THE Versailles Gallery of Sculpture has just received marble busts of the chemist Chaptal; the Orientalist, Champollion; Mollien, Augustin Thierry, François Arago and Georges Cuvier. They have been executed for the Government by various known sculptors.

A DISCOVERY has been made in the kitchen of the Château de Rochechouart, in Haute Vienne, of some mural paintings of the sixteenth century. The most important, the colours of which are still bright, represents an archery party. There are eleven figures in the composition; one being that of Fortune, who, with her foot upon her wheel, seems to preside over the scene.

WE have received from Messrs. Corbiere & Son, of Cannon Street, specimens of M. Rouget's Patent

Apparatus and Liquid for permanently and instantaneously fixing every kind of fugitive design. All draftsmen know the want of a means for keeping drawings without injury by rubbing and smearing; drawings in chalk or pencil are liable to damage and hard to preserve, even in portfolios, and do not escape when placed in frames; the mere vibration of a wall against which they may hang, will shake off particles of the material of such works, especially those which express their more delicate features, such as the half-tones. Drawings executed in charcoal have been found wasted in a very short time, so that this fascinating material is useless for permanent studies. Having tried the articles in question and found them successful, we can recommend the apparatus and "fixitive" of M. Rouget as certain to preserve even drawings in charcoal, as well as those in chalk and pencil, without making them glossy. The testimonies of many eminent French and English painters are to the same effect.

A TRIP to Palestine is being organized in Paris by Dr. Pierotti, chiefly with a view to Art: the party is to leave Marseilles at the end of the present month, and to return about the first week in May.

MUSIC

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

THERE was much of a good sort in the Crystal Palace programme of last Saturday. The Overtures, for example, were Mozart's 'Zauberflöte' and Mendelssohn's 'Meerestille und Glückliche Fahrt,' two widely-contrasting works, each fit to stand at the head of its class. Their performance at the same concert gratified alike the admirers of "pure" and of "programme" music, because it enabled both parties to make a satisfactory comparison. In strictness, however, no comparison should be drawn. The two overtures have nothing in common, except the power of delighting everybody not bound down to the school of one.—Schubert's unfinished Symphony in B minor made, if possible, more than its customary impression. That this work will have a brilliant future is beyond a doubt. As yet we have hardly grown accustomed to its sweet, sad language—to its passionate outbursts and its subdued grief. Never so addressed before, the full meaning of what we hear has to be revealed. Hence, Schubert's grandest inspiration will take one of the loftiest places in music. And what an inspiration it is!—such a one as comes only now and then, but, having come, remains for all time. The Overtures and Symphony lifted their audience to the region of very high art, from which, however, there was a descent to the Violin Concerto of Herr Max Bruch; the same played by Herr Straus at a Philharmonic Concert in 1868. A greater than Herr Straus was the executant on this occasion; but not even Joachim could secure for it the reception of a masterpiece. Nevertheless, let us be just to Herr Bruch. His Concerto comes very near being a great thing. It is put together with the skill of an accomplished musician; its ideas are original, and often striking; while in form it is content—a rare merit, now-a-days—to follow in the steps of acknowledged masters. With all this, it lacks that "one thing needful" in music which commands sympathy. We are obliged to admire the Concerto, but it does not touch our feelings at all. How it was played by Herr Joachim we need not tell; neither are we required to discuss his performance of the Prelude and Fugue by Bach, which is so great a favourite with him, and—as by him rendered—with his audiences. Miss Edith Wynne sang a rarely-heard air from Cimarosa's 'Sacrificio d'Abramo' and Spohr's 'Rose, softly blooming'; Mr. Cummings following with the 'Air de l'Extase,' from David's 'Herculanum,' and a song by Henry Smart; after which the two artists were heard together in the duet from Sullivan's 'Kenilworth.' Thus the vocal music was an excellent complement to the instrumental works. It would be well if we could say as much on every occasion.

The primary object of the Saturday Evening

Concerts in Exeter Hall was undoubtedly to make orchestral music popular. Yet the orchestra has been withdrawn. Of course, the inference is plain that the people do not sufficiently care for the branch of art which Mr. Wood took upon himself to champion. We are sorry for it. Nevertheless, Mr. Wood is not to be blamed for giving up a losing speculation. We do well to advocate the claims of classical music; but, after all, concert-giving is a trade, and we cannot expect anybody to court the martyrdom of bankruptcy for the sake of high art. If Mr. Wood has found it necessary to withdraw from his first position and drop down a little lower, we condole with him, and not less with those whose taste he over-estimated. The concerts go on in the absence of an orchestra, but their special value has departed, and they can rightfully claim no more attention than belongs to the common run of musical entertainments.

What shall we say about a performance of 'Faust' which came off in St. George's Hall, on Saturday evening, as the first of a series of Saturday operas? Surely, the whole affair was a bad joke, suggested by a confirmed disbelief in good taste. We know something of the conditions under which operas are given in the provinces by ill-equipped touring-parties; but we did not expect that, at the West End of London, those conditions would be discovered in full force, producing a result at which, if one does not laugh, one is bound to weep. What can such a phenomenon mean? Is, then, all our boasted musical culture a sham, and do we not know pinchbeck from gold? Before the display of Saturday evening, we should have answered these questions without hesitation; now we pause. The company—but to criticize in this matter is more than we care to do.

At the last Monday Popular Concert, a crowded audience greeted the re-appearance of Madame Schumann, and went into ecstasies over her performance of Beethoven's Sonata in D minor. For ourselves, we were not ecstatic, and do not shrink from declaring the reason. Let it be premised, however, that Madame Schumann deserves, and, so far as we are concerned, enjoys the respect due to the bearer of a famous name, and to the reputation of a famous artist. But when we see the, presumably, most intelligent of London audiences in a state of unprovoked delirium it is necessary to speak the truth. The truth is simply this: Madame Schumann played the Sonata with a faulty execution and in an exaggerated style which, to an unknown aspirant, would have been fatal. We say this very reluctantly, influenced by a strong sense of duty. The public applauded, perhaps from sheer good nature; but applause in this case may tend to self-delusion, against which we, at least, will protest, not less out of regard for other artists more capable, if less honoured, than out of regard for truth. English amateurs are in danger of making a fetish of Madame Schumann. Should they do so, we hardly know which would suffer more, the idol or the worshippers. Apart from Madame Schumann, Monday's Concert calls for little remark. Herr Schumann's Quartet in F major produced an effect upon the audience compounded of weariness and perplexity; but Beethoven's Trio in G major led to a result entirely different. The great master's Sonata in A major (Op. 30) was another feature; and yet another was the singing of Herr Stockhausen, who, in Handel's 'Tyrannic Love,' Schubert's 'Nachstück' and Schumann's 'Wedmung,' achieved a remarkable and well-deserved triumph. Better singing has rarely been heard at these concerts.

'JEPHTHA' was repeated at one of the Oratorio Concerts in St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening; and on Thursday, Sullivan's 'Prodigal Son' formed the chief attraction of an interesting entertainment given, in the same hall, by Signor Randegger. About the latter we shall have somewhat to say next week.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA IN LEIPZIG.

Leipzig, Feb. 13, 1870.

LAST night Mosenthal's drama, 'Isabella Orsini,' was produced here for the first time, and met with

a good reception, notwithstanding, or more probably because of its sensational character. On the score of morality, exception must be taken to the subject: but such as it is, and I believe it is historical, its clever handling cannot be denied. The characterization is excellent, and so is the historical and local colouring. And after all, if Isabella sins by indulging in and openly avowing her Platonic love for Vernier, the young Venetian, even more than poetical justice is meted out to her; for her husband, the Duke of Bracciano, acting the part of Othello, slays her for her faithlessness. The part of Iago is represented by the notorious Bianca Capella, the mistress of Francesco dei Medici, who hates her favoured rival, her love being spurned by Vernier: only, in the present instance Iago has no need to work upon the betrayed husband's mind, for the author resorts to Hamlet's mode of proceeding, and makes the Duke test his wife's purity somewhat in the manner Hamlet tests the King.

As regards 'Advocate Hamlet,' mentioned in a previous report of mine, I am authorized by Dr. Laube to say that it is not written by him.

Our Opera *répertoire* has lately been enriched by three operas, one being 'Medea,' by Cherubino, in which Fräulein Schneider excelled as *Medea*; and the two others by Leipzig composers, 'Manfred,' by Reinecke, and 'Haideschacht,' by Franz von Holstein. The former is known in England, the prelude to the fifth act having been played there on several occasions, and each time I believe with the same applause it met with here. The latter, which was cursorily mentioned in your columns on its first production at Dresden, some twelve months ago, would deserve a fuller analysis did space permit. The young composer has here at least achieved a decided success with this his first opera. It has within a short time been repeated four times.

Miss Emma Brandes was invited by the Gewandhaus Committee to assist at the concert given last week for the benefit of the Orchestra Pension-Fund, and her second appearance was, like her first, a success. On the same occasion Dr. Sterndale Bennett's Overture to 'Paradise and the Peri' was performed for the first time, and was favourably received.

An unsuccessful attempt to revive interest in her person and performance was made here some days since by Madame de Schanroth, the lady to whom Mendelssohn was once attached, and to whom he dedicated one of his compositions. She replied to the reviewers who censured her style of playing, and expressed her hope of meeting with more appreciation in England, where, she thinks, Mendelssohn's memory is held in even greater honour than here. D. A.

FRÄULEIN BRANDES.

FRÄULEIN BRANDES, a very young pianist of remarkable merit, intends, as was lately mentioned in the *Athenæum*, to visit London this season. Two years ago, we can say from experience, she bade fair to become as great a pianist as Madame Schumann or Madame Pleyel, or Madame Arabella Goddard, and we hear that she has since made progress in every respect. But seeing how overcrowded London is, especially during the season, it might be as well for her to defer appearing here till her foreign reputation is more widely spread, unless she brings in her hand some commanding novelty—a thing hardly to be looked for in these days. It is not sufficiently understood abroad that a success in either the French or the English capital can only be taken by force. Our own audiences, so unjustly reviled by Madame Johanna Wagner's father as good for nothing save as yielding money, but withal too much opposed, as we have said again and again, to experiment, are not easy to conquer. It may be added, that Mdle. Brandes does not appear to the public in the questionable and perilous character of a prodigy. Y. L. Y.

Musical Gossip.

MISS GABRIEL has completed another operetta, 'Lost and Found,' of which one or two private

performances have been given, before its representation in public. The libretto is by Mr. George March, of the Lord Chamberlain's office.

WE have reason to believe that Herr Stockhausen is not engaged to appear at the Covent Garden Opera next season, as was reported. His agreement with Mr. Mapleson has reference only to concerts.

La France Musicale announces, with the usual felicity of French papers when English names are concerned, that Mr. Benedict is writing an oratorio called 'Petriek.'

MR. ALFRED HOLMES'S 'Jean d'Arc' is promised at the Italiens early in March, with Mdle. Krauss as the heroine. Should it succeed, the composer may, perhaps, look for honour in his own country.

M. HALÉVY'S 'Guido et Ginevra,' identical in story with Leigh Hunt's 'Legend of Florence,' his second best grand opera, has been arranged for the Italian stage in Paris, and just produced there with a certain success. Mdle. Krauss is the heroine, Signor Nicolini the tenor.

Le Ménestrel gives a singular proof of Mdle. Nilsson's devotion to Art. She joined the Cercle des Patineurs of the Bois de Boulogne, but refused to venture on the ice, lest she should compromise the representations of 'Hamlet' and the rehearsals of 'Robert.'

A MYTHOLOGICAL scene by M. Vancorbeil, 'La Mort de Diane,' has been produced at a late concert of the Conservatoire, the managers of which seem at last awakened to the necessity of presenting some novelty.

M. STRAUSS, the new Chevalier of the Legion, gave a banquet to his orchestra on Wednesday week, and addressed them grandiloquently as follows: "Permettez-moi de vous rapporter ici les paroles d'un roi de France:—'Chaque soldat porte son bâton de maréchal dans sa giberne.' C'est à vous que je m'adresse, jeune garde; chacun de vous a aussi son bâton de maréchal dans l'étui de son violon. La croix que je porte aujourd'hui marque un fait d'une grande importance—un événement." Who would imagine the cause of all this to be a bit of red ribbon and a small pension?

A BERLIOZ Festival is announced to take place at the Grand Opéra, Paris, on the 8th of March, the anniversary of the composer's death. MM. Gautier, Reyher, Thomas and Saint-Victor are charged with the programme, which is expected to contain selections from 'Les Troyens' and 'Beatrice et Benedict.' Among the artists who will give their services are Mesdames Carvalho, Nilsson, Gueymard, and M. Faure. It is suggested that a monument should be erected with the proceeds—a suggestion not less obvious than laudable.

THE Gazette Musicale calls attention to the fact that in the French Cabinet there are two devoted musical amateurs—M. Richard, who is a great admirer of Meyerbeer, and M. Ollivier, who, besides playing the violin, has written for that instrument several concertos.

M. OFFENBACH was to give a supper and ball at the Grand Hôtel, on Wednesday, to the artists of the Bouffes and Variétés. All the ladies were to be in costume; "and," says the Gazette Musicale, "we need not ask whether the guests will be able to amuse themselves."

M. AUBÉRY DU BOULLEY, a musician well known in the French provinces, died lately at Vermueil. He devoted himself, for the most part, to organizing musical associations—a work in which he was eminently successful.

M. CESARE PUGNI is again reported to be dead. The French journals killed him last November, and published a sketch of his life and works.

M. GUEYMARD, late of the Grand Opéra, proposes to start an opera for the people, with prices as low as 75 centimes. He has obtained a site on the Boulevard du Temple, and now awaits the official authorization to commence building.

HONOURS for artists are the order of the day—out of England. M. Auber has been decorated by the Sultan with the Osmanli, and Mdle. Lucca

has received the Medal of Arts and Sciences from the Grand Duke of Weimar.

HERR ANTOINE RUBINSTEIN is expected to play at two concerts, and give two pianoforte recitals in Paris during April.

SIGNOR VERA has been producing a new opera of his composition, 'Valeria,' at the theatre Vittorio-Emanuele, Turin. His sister, Madame Vera-Lorini, was the *prima donna*.

THE death is announced of M. Émile Barateau, a well-known writer for *Le Ménestrel* and other papers. M. Barateau was called in by M. Hippolyte Bis to assist in preparing the *libretto* of 'Guillaume Tell,' according to Rossini's directions—a task he accomplished with success.

It appears that Madame Patti did not sing in Campana's 'Esmeralda,' at St. Petersburg. The part intended for her was taken, with some modifications, by Madame Volpini. This looks ominous for 'Esmeralda' at Covent Garden. Madame Volpini is said to be engaged at Drury Lane.

M. DUPRESSOIR is reported to have engaged Madame Stoltz for the Baden representations of 'Il Forza del Destino,' with M. Mariani as *chef-d'orchestre*. He is also said to be treating with M. Franchini, whose popularity seems unaffected by the advance of time.

THE report that M. Achard leaves the Opéra-Comique for Brussels turns out to be false. We suppose it is our duty to congratulate the Opéra-Comique.

THE *Figaro* gives some particulars of the 'Proverbs' by Haydn, to which we referred last week. On his return from England, Haydn spent some time at the Monastery of Ochsenhausen; and in acknowledgment of the kindness shown him cheerfully agreed to write something for the fathers. Having no more important subject at hand, which pleased him, he set to music the following sentences:—"Tout commencement est difficile,"—"Qui saute haut saute mal,"—"Qui se ressemble s'assemble,"—"A chacun son bien,"—"Trop et trop peu ne valent rien,"—"Finis coronat opus." Of these, "A chacun son bien" is described as "a little marvel"; each of the four vocal parts being written in a different rhythm. The manuscripts now belong to Father Kaim, of Biberach, who has determined to publish them.

IN two months and a half nine grand operas and two ballets have been produced at the Cairo Theatre. The former comprised 'Il Barbiere,' 'L'Elisir d'Amore,' 'La Traviata,' 'Rigoletto,' 'Ernani,' 'Il Trovatore,' 'Lucia,' 'Un Ballo' and 'Faust.' The latter were 'Giselle' and 'La Fille mal gardée.' It is clear from this, that "Needs must, when the Khedive drives."

MR. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER's new choral symphony, 'The Passions,' was to be produced in New York on the 12th inst. It illustrates Collins's Ode, portions of which were to be read by Mr. Edwin Booth. *Watson's Art Journal* says, "What we have heard of the work impresses us very favourably; it is broad in its conception, and instrumented in a masterly manner."

THE Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette* states that Mendelssohn's copy of Mozart's 'Marriage of Figaro' now belongs to a gentleman in that city. It is "made of extraordinary value by liberal memoranda and notes in Mendelssohn's own writing."

DRAMA

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

THE 'William Tell' of Sheridan Knowles has been succeeded by 'The Wife' of the same author. In the case of the later, as of the earlier piece, compression has been used, but in the present instance with more care and judgment than was previously displayed. Such excisions as have been made do not detract from the clearness or interest of the story. Their effect is rather, by expediting its action, to render it more adapted to the tastes of modern playgoers, intolerant of anything that

impedes the progress of the plot. At its first production, at Covent Garden, whence, in consequence of the difficulties between M. Laporte and the actors, it was speedily transferred to the Olympic, 'The Wife' obtained a reception probably the most enthusiastic that was awarded to any play by its author. It is undoubtedly a moving drama, natural and healthy in tone, and clever in construction. The action of the wife, who, finding proofs of apparent unchastity multiply against her with damning rapidity, rushes to her husband and seeks his protection, is not better conceived than that of the husband, whom no evidence can convince of his wife's guilt. Both characters show the rarest of all qualities in hero and heroine, common sense; and the result is an air of credibility in the drama such as few similar works possess.

Mr. King plays the part of *Julian St. Pierre*, originally sustained by the author. His acting is satisfactory, but wanting in inspiration. Miss Ellen Tree, the first exponent of *Mariana*, played the character very touchingly, and contributed greatly to the success and reputation the play has since enjoyed; Miss Edith Stuart, who now assumes it, is unfitted for a part of such importance. She is not destitute of power, but her acting is hard, dry and mechanical. Mr. McIntyre is tolerable as *Ferrardo Gonzago*.

Dramatic Gossip.

THERE have been a few changes at one or two of the theatres. Mr. Byron's drama, 'Not such a Fool as he Looks,' has been transferred to the Adelphi; the author accompanying it, and re-appearing as *Sir Simon Simple*.—At Sadler's Wells Mr. Creswick has played his original part of *Ethelwold* in a romantic play, entitled 'Ambition.'—The Alfred Theatre presents a bill, comprising a drama entitled 'The Bottle,' founded upon a well-known illustration of Mr. Cruikshank; and a second, entitled 'Crime.'—'Turned Out to Starve; or, the Hand that Governs All,' a drama with a sufficiently explanatory title, has been produced at the Britannia.—At the Pavilion, a startling and refined entertainment is provided. A comic vocalist, entitled Tom Sayers, claiming to be the son of the pugilist of the same name, appears in fighting costume, and sings modern Pindaric descriptive of the heroic deeds of his father.

THOSE who are so earnest in pressing "sensation dramas,"—'Formosas,' 'Streets of London,' and other such intellectual dramatic shows, as the only dramas of the day,—are referred to two plain facts recorded in the *Times*: the success of the revivals of 'She Stoops to Conquer' and of Colman's 'Heir-at-Law.' What again do they make of the firm hold which a serious play in blank verse, such as 'Twixt Axe and Crown,' has taken of the public, or of the success which attended the revival of 'The Scornful Lady' some years ago, in which the beauty and pride of Mrs. Warner and the excellent and quaint comedy of Miss Charlotte Saunders (before she entered on "the jockey business") are things not to be forgotten?

AMONG the pieces new and old in preparation at the theatres in Paris are, 'Marion Delorme,' at the Français; 'Deucalion,' at the Variétés; a one-act play, by M. Chincholle, entitled *L'Oncle Margotti*, at the Folies Dramatiques; and the 'Famille Benoiton' at the Vaudeville.

THE receipts during January at the Parisian places of amusement were 2,193,303 francs 53 centimes.

THE Théâtre Déjazet will, it is said, soon pass out of the hands of the family from which it has received its name. M. Eugène Déjazet will transfer on the 1st of March the reins of management to a triumvirate, at the head of which stands M. Lemonnier.

A PERFORMANCE at the Odéon has produced 7,000 francs towards the erection of a monument to the late Louis Boulhet.

A NEW drama, entitled 'Le Pacte du Famine,' in five acts and six tableaux, is the latest novelty at the Beaumarchais.

M. NESTOR ROQUEPLAN is about to resign his management of the Châtelet. Literary management of theatres in France is neither very brilliant nor particularly successful.

'LES MOUSQUETAIRES DU CARNAVAL,' an absurdity first produced at the Variétés, has been played at the Théâtre du Château d'Eau.

THOSE who speak of 'Flamme de Ponch,' the title of a new French extravaganza, as a new mercer's phrase, are reminded that the name was in favour some forty years ago, even as 'Le Soupir Etouffé' had been before it. The nomenclature of shops where persons of quality buy wares under the dread of being behind the fashion, is a subject to be treated amusingly by any recorder of the flights of folly. Who has forgotten the tobacconist's luckless classical invitation, "*Quid rides*," cantingly (as the heralds say) turned against himself?

AN accident of a singular kind occurred at a recent performance of 'Patrie' at the Grand Théâtre de Lille. Two soldiers of the line taking part in the combat were wounded by the wads of guns. In one case the force of the wad was sufficient to break an iron helmet.

THE French theatre at Cairo is doing well. The chief actors, M. Larose and Madame Protot come from Constantinople. The whole of the ladies receive their wardrobes at the Viceroy's expense. Besides the Opera, there are a good circus and some *cafés chantants*.

MR. FECHTER has appeared in New York in 'The Duke's Motto,' and has won a much larger share of public favour than was at first accorded him.

MR. AND MRS. DARCY READ have been performing with a small farce and vaudeville company at Durban, Natal.

A BURLESQUE, entitled 'The Seven,' which has been produced at the Tammany, is the only novelty at the New York theatres. A new version of 'Frou-Frou,' and a spectacle entitled 'The Twelve Temptations,' are announced for immediate production, the former at the Fifth Avenue Theatre and the latter at the Grand Opera-House.

ANTIQUARIAN NOTES.

The San Graül.—Is not San Graül a corruption of the words "Sangre real," royal blood, meaning the Cup of the Eucharist? It seems not improbable, since, in Spain, the Host is by the Priesthood called "Su Majestad," His Majesty.

BENJAMIN STREET.

The Hangman's Wages.—A Correspondent sends us the following quotation, as showing that "hangman's wages," a proverbial expression, referred, at least in the seventeenth century, to the sum of tenpence. Thus, 'The Oration,' in a metrical poem, if such it can be called, which is styled 'The Copie of a Letter sent from the Roaring Boyes in Elizium,' &c., 1641, states as follows, in reference to that monopoly of wines which probably had much influence in bringing the neck of Charles the First to the block. Thus of the monopolists, the chief of whom was Alderman Abel,—

I well could wish there were a whip at Abel,
To jerke em, and to prike em, and to raise
Their memory as they rais'd wine of late dayes,
When like to Bakers they (the world to cozen)
Did sift wine, making foreteen-pence to the dozen.
Which is an innovation, for their good,
To hoist up wine above the price of blood;
For their tenpence, you know, throughout all ages
Hath ever been, and is, the Hangman's wages.

But it has been ingeniously suggested to us that we should read for "their tenpence" *thirtiepenne*. S.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. J.—S. F. H.—R. Y. S.—J. S. W.—J. J.—H. A.—J. M.—C. B.—J. J. L.—R. G.—C. A. J.—H. A.—R. G.—R. P. F.—F. W.—T. G. received.

Errata.—Page 253, col. 1, line 37, for "Rice," read *Rich*; col. 3, line 8 from bottom, for "Risale," read *Kidgell*.

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